The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY

THE SEPARATION.

ADDRESSED TO ELLEN.

...ere is a blot upon my mind,
...ere is a pang of woe refined,
...hat's of my soul a part;
...ere is a shade on memory
...t and killing agony,
...A dagger in my heart,
...ook o'er my youthful years have cast
...ud of sorrow. Oh! the past.

...ere is an eye, a hallowed form,
...gelic bosom with and warm,
...hich I have often met;
...ere is a hand I've oft caress'd,
...ly all here so often press'd,
...never can forget;
...ere is one word of life shall run
...I forget the memory of that one.

...es childhood thro' the lingering years
...pastoral growth, with joys and fears,
...twin'd her to that heart
...ere beauty blooms in radiant grace
...ence's bravest form'd, angel face,
...ds its mysterious power;
...d her with a fervor known
...part's tenderest soul alone.

...o idle thought I pride should be
...e source of fruitless misery,
...hat I should ever know
...e anguish of a stricken heart,
...e doom'd with all life loves to part,
...ry and a wave of woe.
...Pretend the memory of that scene
...ve it my soul with anguish keen.

...e last embrace, the lingering kiss,
...ht as one of earthly bliss,
...ed with misery;
...when my trembling hand was press'd
...her throbbing breast,
...hen I tore away.
...ere was mute, but mutual eyes
...I bade us to the sacrifice.

...ere was despair upon each brow,
...anguish in each breast. E'en now
...ber as she stood,
...e her in ringlets flow
...r heaving breast of snow;
...the crimson blood
...ar cheek no more fair,
...ints the poisons of despair.

...ented, breathed the sad *farewell*—
...word that doth so often fell
...broken hopes and hearts—
...d that scores souls in twain,
...ll our bliss, and so love's chain
...y empire parts.
...ered—since that hour undone,
...been a wretch below'd by none.

...e have toil'd on, and I have fought
...banish from my mind the thought,
...he memory of that scene;
...ties of life, I plunged in vain
...dark dissipation's train;
...all the dagger keen
...in my heart—the fault my own,
...and I blame the bear'n I'd won!

...I have shunned society,
...e solitude to be,
...ought below'd by some;
...solitude as hours pass by,
...the wreck of hope to sigh,
...brilliant hopes undone
...for, thou my life hast given
...ne of blessed prospects risen.

...hate, my sorrow, my distress,
...ndering and my weariness,
...on that ever have sprung;
...ave sorrow had oppress'd
...child calm in my young breast,
...to hear 'twas wrung,
...pish which has left a blight
...to things of life so bright.

...ed silent through life to roam,
...ind her not to find a home,
...ove'd or caress'd,
...never known to repose
...head extra, our weary woes,
...dy and distress'd.
...Alas, since that hour we parted,
...have here lov'd the broken-hearted.
...I've loved, I've loved, I've loved!
...I've loved, I've loved, I've loved!
...I've loved, I've loved, I've loved!
...I've loved, I've loved, I've loved!

him, but she answered not. In vain he leaned his ear to her lips, or bent his eyes upon them, till the hot, fearless balls seemed bursting from their sockets—no sound, no motion, made reply. He laid his hand upon her heart—but its pulse was still. He looked into her eyes—but they returned not, as they were wont, an answering look: their light had gone out—the spirit had departed from its house of clay—she was dead, quite dead! As this fact impressed itself upon his brain, a maddening consciousness of the cause seemed slowly to return; his eyes rolled up till the balls were nearly hid; his face became of a livid darkness, and his teeth were clenched together, like those of one in mortal agony. Suddenly starting up, he turned quickly round, and with his arms extended, and his fingers curved like the talons of an eagle, he sprang wildly towards his guilty commander. The motion seemed to have been anticipated, for the wretch had prepared himself with a second pistol, which, as his antagonist approached, he deliberately aimed at him, and fired. Whether the ball took effect or not, it did not defeat poor Merry's object. He darted like a hungry tyger on the wretch, and with both hands seizing him round the throat, he dragged him down to the earth. In vain his victim struggled—the sinews of his antagonist seemed hardened into steel. He tried to shriek for aid, but the grasp around his neck, choked his utterance, and his words died away in a rattling sound, like the gurgling in the throat of a drowning man. With a strength that seemed supernatural, Merriville raised him from the earth, and dragged him along the road. The struggling of the wretched man grew fainter and fainter, but still an occasional convulsive quivering of the limbs told that he yet lived. His face was almost black, his tongue lolled out of his mouth like a dog's, and his eyes, blood-shot and glassy, were protruded a full inch from their sockets. Blood had started from his nostrils in his mortal agony, and a thick wreath of mingled blood and foam stood upon his lips, which, wide distended, seamed stretched in a horrid laugh.

In silence, and with a strength that seemed more than human, Merriville continued to drag his victim along, till he reached the boat. He had been met by Williams not far from the scene of the first part of the contest, but he appeared not to see him. Williams, on his part, was too much awed to speak. The firing of the pistols had prepared him for some fatal event; for he had a dim and dark suspicion of the object of Merriville's errand, inasmuch as he had been the bearer of several notes between him and his betrothed; and had heard, also, that his captain was a rejected suitor for the same hand. One glance at the group served to show him the dreadful nature of the burden Merriville dragged along with him; he saw that his commander was already a corpse, and besides, he was too much intimidated by the unnatural lustre of Merriville's eye, by his pallid and unearthly hue, and by his still and terrible bearing, to interrupt the silence with a word. As they approached the boat, Williams waved his hand to the crew, who were anxiously waiting on the beach, and signified by an expressive nod that they must not speak. Silently and sorrowfully they followed their young officer to the water's edge, entered after him the boat, and commenced rowing back to the ship. Poor Torry, still holding the body by the throat, took his seat in the stern-sheets, and leaned his head down on the gunwale in such a way that his garments concealed his face. The face of the corpse, however, was exposed in the broad moonlight; and as the head hung partly over the seat, with its features distorted and bloody, its hair matted with clots of blood and earth, and its glassy eye-balls apparently staring at the men, a superstitious shudder crept over them, which, with all their manhood, they could scarcely repress.

In this way, and in silence, they drew near the ship. The sentinel hailed them; but no answer was returned. As they came too at the gangway, the officer of the deck called Mr. Terry by name; but still no reply. He saw by the terror painted on the countenances of the crew that something dreadful had occurred, and descended quickly into the boat, where the whole terrible truth was soon ascertained. They were both dead! By the discharge of the second pistol, Merry had been mortally wounded, and his life had oozed away while his hands were still clasped with desperate energy around the throat of his victim. Even after death his fingers did not lose their tenacity. The officer tried to unlock the death-grasp, but without effect; and the two bodies locked in an embrace, which, stronger than that of love, had outlasted life, were obliged to be hoisted up together.

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Just as Jack Palmer arrived at this part of his yarn, all hands were called to stand by their hammocks, and the bustle incident to that piece of duty put an abrupt end to his story.

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The English provincial papers have recently abounded in letters from emigrants settled in America; some of them apparently genuine, others probably fabricated at a penny a line. The annexed extract is from one said to have been received at Brighton. The date is Zanesville, Ohio, April 13.—"All kinds of clothes are very low, except bombasines and some few articles, such as silk, velvet, and the best lace. But the ladies and gentlemen can not—or, I should say, need not dress more than they do in this country. James and Sarah were quite old-fashioned here. As soon as a new fashion comes out in London or Paris we get them in our sea-port town, and then they soon spread all over this extensive large country. As for doctors, in town or country, you need not suffer long for their help; some are skilful, and some are not, just as it is with you. And you want to know about our places of worship. I am glad to inform you that this is a free country; we need not pay to any church unless we please, but people of course give something where they belong. I do not know that I can give you the names of all our churches, for I think they are called by more names than they are with you; but I can tell you that there are no less than five in our street, and four of them good brick houses. The Calvinist, Protestant, and Jew, are all as one people here, and all agree every one to their own conscience. As to our houses, you would say they are as good as yours, and as well furnished. Here is good land for sale, only two miles from town, at sixteen dollars per acre, and in the United States' pine well timbered, and all our hills have good Earl Bank coals, which sell at six cents per bushel. Firewood, 50 and 51 cents per cord; a cord is 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad. Geese are 12 cents each; and we had a fine turkey for dinner yesterday, 15 lbs. which cost 44 cents. Eggs 5 cents per dozen. All kind of trades are good in this country, but there is not enough dyeing in this town to support a family; but Cincinnati is our city for this State (Cincinnati contains about sixteen thousand inhabitants;) it is much larger than Brighton, and has no good dyer; and at Pittsburgh the same. The former is west of us down the river, and the latter in the east; the steamboats and stages run to and from both places here. Money is more flush in the towns; but, if you and mother come, you must live with us, and you will not want for any thing that we can get you, and you will never repent coming.—There are older people than you coming all the time from different parts with their families, and I hope my dear mother will take courage, for I can make her and you comfortable. If you could get a passage to Canada, as it belongs to your King, you could come very cheap; but don't let them know of your coming to the United States; you must beat them down, for the people in this country understand that. Be sure to bring provisions to last you on the sea, and what you have left will serve you on land. Canada is only 100 miles from us after you cross the lake, and then you could get a large wagon, horses, and men, to bring you here. You must bring your beds and bedding that you have on the sea to serve you up the country. I hope you will bring some red herrings, for I am longing for some very much; and some Dutch cheese; and some currants, that we may have a good cake. We have good raisins, but you would find raisins very good at sea, rice and flour, and any sort of fresh things but butter. Brown can tell what is best. Sarah tells me that long shawls are very cheap in your country. If they are, you might make a great deal by bringing such things; they are in fashion here; also such as your cheap stockings of all colors and sizes, needles, and the cheapest ginghams and calicoes. If you were a mind you could make your passage, and offer your goods for sale wherever you stop, before you spend your money, and put a good profit on them. Scissors and knives, and elastic garters, fetch 50 cts. and you can get them cheap. Pack in your fire-irons, if good, at the bottom of your box, and other things of value."

SINGULAR PROVIDENCE.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Hudson Gazette, dated Austerlitz, N. Y. August 25, 1830:—I am about to record one of the most singular Providences that has ever fallen under my observation. Yesterday about three o'clock in the afternoon, a shower passed over, when a vivid streak of lightning, attended with a tremendous clap of thunder that deafened every ear, struck the district school-house, standing a little more than one mile east of the village of Spencertown, with lightning, and seriously injured it. But what affords cause of astonishment and thankfulness, is, that no lives were lost, notwithstanding the lightning appears to have struck first the stove pipe chimney, passed down the pipe upon the stove, entered the lower floor and sleepers, broke up the floor, and tore several of the boards in pieces.

About twenty-five scholars were in the house sitting near and circling round the stove, when the thunder and lightning of Heaven broke upon them. Several of the rafters and other large pieces of timber were torn to shivers, and some pieces thrown fifteen or twenty rods; one quarter of the roof was entirely removed, and every part of it badly shattered. Nearly half of the floor over head was blown to atoms. The ceiling and wall of the house in every part broken and thrown down; one quarter of the clap-boards torn from each end of the building, and several of the boards thrown entirely off from the whole length of the front side, and many others shattered on the back side of the building; the whole of the chimney and stove pipe were thrown to the floor, and many of the children literally buried in bricks, stones, plaster, ceiling, broken timbers, and shivered boards, and a flour broken up under them; the shattered house filled with smoke, dust and sulphur. Almost every scholar was benumbed with the shock, prostrated, and one half of them buried in the ruins—and the silence of death for several minutes added to the horror of the scene. A gentleman not far distant from the house, who saw the scene, says that the whole top of the house appeared to be in one common blaze, or covered with a sheet of fire; he started to relieve his children and the children of his neighbours, if any of them could be yet alive, but as he advanced towards the spot, his spirit and strength failed him, and he was forced to stop by the way. The school mistress recovering from the shock was seen to spring out of a window, pass round and enter the door of the house, saw every child upon the floor and apparently dead, and a part of them buried in the ruins. With great deliberation and presence of mind, she immediately proceeded to relieve the unfortunate children of her charge, and had taken them from the rubbish and carried them nearly all to the door before other assistance came. No lives are lost, and hopes are entertained that all who were injured will yet recover. The number injured are about eight or ten; some of them wounded with falling timber, with bricks, and with flying shivers, and some were badly burnt. Among the number that were burnt, are two of the Rev. Arnold Sedfield's children, (girls). One of them is burned very bad; she sat near the stove on which the lightning struck, and passed into the floor directly under her feet. Her frock and under garments were literally torn into strings.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Monsieur Bardotte, once eminent in this city as a fashionable barber and gentleman's hair-dresser, is now teaching English at Florence.

Mr Davis, the French Manager, is called on, in the New York papers, to visit that city again, before his return to New Orleans. We hope that his success here will place that out of his power. Our Boston friends, too, seem anxious for a few nights.

The population of Lower Delaware Ward is reported, by the Assistant taking the Census, to be six thousand nine hundred and thirteen; one family being absent.

Dramatic writers are reminded, that original tragedies, for Mr. Pelby's premium of five hundred dollars and a medal of gold, will be received at the office of the Daily Chronicle, until the 1st of next November. Mr. Pelby left Boston on Friday last, to fulfil an engagement at St. John's, New Brunswick.

We understand that Chesnut street Theatre has been taken and will be opened after the departure of the French company.

On Friday morning last, Miss Mary Cressman, a young woman of 22 or 23 years of age, residing in Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, put a period to her existence, by taking between two and three ounces of laudanum.

Spurious bills, purporting to be of the Exchange bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. are in circulation in this vicinity. We have seen several of them, and that now before us is signed Robert Bigge, Cashier. There is no such bank now in existence. The denomination of all which have been seen is five dollars.—*New Bedford Cour.*

10,000 stands of arms have been deposited in the new U. S. Arsenal at Augusta, Me. and as many more are expected in October. There are barracks for a regiment, besides officers' quarters.

The Boston Gazette says, the dealers in Spermaceti Oil should be particularly cautious in making their purchases of that article the present season, as it is well known that a substitute called Refined Whale Oil is now offering for sale at the different markets in the United States, the quality of which is very inferior to that of genuine Sperm Oil.

A man named Isaac Hoff, who was sentenced to eight days imprisonment at Niagara, in consequence of the crowded state of the prison, was shut up in a cell only eight feet square, and on the fourth day was discovered dead, having been suffocated.

A. M'Cormick of Newton, Indiana, publishes that pulverised charcoal made into a plaster with hog's lard, is a grand antidote to the poison of snake bites. With it he cured a child which was bitten by a copperhead, in both ankles.

At Appling, Columbia County, Geo. one Gray, while sitting on horse-back, was attacked by a man named Jenkins, who stabbed his horse mortally, and severely hurt the rider. Jenkins was brutally drunk, and mistook Gray for another man.

There are 189 members of the British Privy Council, exclusive of the Royal Family. The President of the United States has only four or five official Counsellors. 113 of the English Counsellors are in the annual receipt of the aggregate sum of £636,164 annually, 89,353 of which are on account of sinecures.

Flanders Dyke is advertised in the Palmyra Sentinel as a swindler, having obtained from the citizens of Palmyra about 1000 dollars in goods and cash, with which he started for Michigan. Most of the property, however, was obtained by bills pursuers, who overtook him near Batavia.

The U. S. Schooner Porpoise, Lt. Com. John Percival, her officers having been all appointed, will sail from Gosport Navy Yard for the West Indies, as soon as the crew is complete.

The amount of funds collected in New York on the 4th of July, for the Colonization Society, is $1,207 05.

It is stated in the National Intelligencer that the Creek Indians positively refuse to negotiate with the United States for an exchange of lands with a view to emigration beyond the Mississippi.

A map of Pittsburgh and its environs has recently been published. It is enriched with much statistical information, and some very excellent engravings.

The Augusta (Geo.) Courier of the 19th inst. says—"Our river was scarcely ever as low as it is at present. Boys wade across it wherever they please, and unknown islands of sand and gravel, which have lately made their appearance, render a revised edition of its Topography necessary."

Baron Sacken, Charge d'Affaires from Russia to this country, has arrived at New York from Liverpool, in the William Byrnes.

Charles S. Davies, Esq. of Portland, with despatches from our Minister at the Netherlands, arrived at Boston on Friday week from Liverpool.

The Convention of the Working Men was held at Salina, New York, on the 25th of August.—General Erastus Root was nominated for Governor, and Nathaniel Pitcher for Lieutenant Governor. The nominations are said to have been made by acclamation.

The Augusta paper of August 20, announces the arrival of a load of prime new cotton, from the plantation of the Rev. Joshua Key, of Burke County, the first that has been received this season.

At Paris, on the 5th of July, a number of American citizens celebrated the anniversary of American Independence. Gen. Lafayette and M. Lavasseur were guests. On being toasted, Gen. Lafayette returned thanks in an address.

Combination 5 12 13 $1000, 12 13 41 $1000; 15 33 53 1000; 16 52 200; 18 27 100; sold yesterday by N. Canfield & Co.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is now complete as far as the mouth of Seneca Creek, about thirty miles from Georgetown, and the water is to be soon let into it.

'Tom,' said Charles Hair, 'why is fair play like my shirt pin?' Because *Fair play's a jewel*," replied Tom.

In Person County, N. C. on the night of the 17th ult., a barn, belonging to Judge Cameron of Raleigh, was set on fire. A thousand bushels of wheat, with a number of farming utensils, were destroyed.

The Park theatre, at New York, opens on Wednesday; young Kean to play Richard. The Bowery, of which Hamblin is lessee, and Blake stage manager, has been, as we are assured, uncommonly successful.

A negro trader, named Nash, of Caswell or Rockingham county, N. C., was lately knocked down, and robbed of about seven thousand dollars, by two men, on the Hollow Road, in Surry county.

The George Canning from Liverpool, July 24, the Charlemagne from Havre, July 29, and the Hudson from London, were announced at New York yesterday, as below.

Counterfeit five dollar notes of the Union Bank of New York, dated July 4, 1820, and payable to Walter Bowne, are in circulation.—The vignette is course, and the writing stiff.

At New Orleans, on the 15th ult. the river was ten feet and a half below high water mark; having fallen six inches since the 10th. The cotton market very dull. Little flour in market, but the bakers well supplied. Price five dollars.

The New York City Inspector reports the deaths of 139 persons during the past week ending on the 24th, viz: 31 men, 24 women, 54 boys, and 30 girls—of whom 79 were under five years of age.

Deaths in the city of Charleston, during the week ending the 22d inst. were 18—of whom six were of white, and 12 of black and *colored* persons.

The population of Yorkville, S. C. is 514, of which number 284 are slaves.

Montgomery County Court adjourned on Saturday last.

The schr. Lagrange, owned by the Messrs. Newberry of Detroit, sailed from that place on the 17th inst. for Buffalo, with 570 packs of furs, the property of the American Fur Company, valued at $150,000.

Capt. Edmund P. Kenedy, has been appointed to the command of the U. S. frigate Brandywine, now fitting out at the Navy Yard, Gosport, for the Mediterranean station.

John Neal, Esq. was fined $1 and costs in Portland, for kicking a boy's wagon from the sidewalk into the street and throwing the boy after it. The lad was deaf and dumb, of which N. was not aware, and as his wagon obstructed the way, N. told him to remove; and construing his natural demeanor as one of impudence and defiance, conducted as above.

Among the passengers in the Caledonia at New York, is the younger Kean, who, it is understood, has an engagement at the Park Theatre. Kean the elder, was to take a farewell benefit on Monday night, the 19th, previous to his departure for this country. He was to play five distinct acts of his favorite characters.

The Village Record notices the recent arrival, at West Chester, of a gentleman of eighty two, after an absence of fifty years. He was instantly recognised by two ladies.

A New Haven paper mentions a visit from Donald Macdonald, who was at the battle of Fontenoy and at Braddock's defeat, and served in our revolutionary army. He is 108 years old, and receives a pension of 34 dollars from Great Britain.

It is stated in Wilie's New Orleans Price Current, that there are in the vicinity of that city, and on the borders of Lake Ponchartrain, nineteen establishments for making Bricks, each capable of manufacturing two millions of bricks per annum, which, valued at $9 per thousand, delivered, are worth $342,000. The operations in twelve of these works are carried on by 437 slaves, each valued at $500, making the capital of this description, $218,500. About thirty schooners and sloops are employed in the transportation of the article from the yards to the town.

The Boston Patriot in speaking of the loss of the brig Flora, Capt. Clark, which was wrecked in the late gale, on her passage from Boston to Philadelphia, and all on board perished except her second mate, says, the Flora sailed from Boston on the evening of the 14th inst.—Her Captain, John Clark, was a young man, and had been married but two or three months. His brother was the first mate. The Flora belonged to the Union Line of Packets, was nearly a new vessel, and this was her first voyage in the Line. She had a valuable cargo of carpetings, silks, books, glass, and other merchandize, shipped by upwards of thirty persons, and valued at $100,000 to $125,000. Messrs. J. Doggett & Son had $8000 insured in Philadelphia on carpetings shipped by them. Messrs E. & W. D. Reynolds, proprietors of one half the line had $8000 insured on the vessel at the Washington office in this city. Merchandize to the amount of about $2000 shipped by them was not insured, which was the case probably with most of the shippers, there being usually so little risk at this season. The Flora had no passengers.

Camel's Rump, Green Mountains.—On the 16th of July, a party of gentlemen visited one of the Green Mountains, called Camel's Rump, about twenty-eight miles from Vergennes, Vt.; they began the ascent, which is from three to four miles, in season to arrive at its summit before sunset; the thermometer at the base stood at 92 degrees, and at the summit 59 degrees, the elevation is computed at four thousand feet and springs and streams of water containing delicious trout, were found within half a mile of its top. In the evening, by preconcerted signals, rockets were sent by the party from the top of the mountain and the signal was answered from Vergennes, twenty-eight miles distant, by a similar discharge. They slept on the summit during the night, and in the morning found themselves entirely hid from the lower world by dense volumes of vapors; they afterwards descended in safety and breakfasted on plains below.

from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Distressing Shipwreck—Eight Lives Lost.

The schooner Leonard, Capt. Welch, left this city on Saturday, August 14th loaded with stone, for the Delaware Breakwater. There were thirteen persons on board, viz. Capt. Welch, Andrew Brown, of this city, passenger, James Johnston, do. mate, Samuel Hodgdon, an apprentice to Captain Welch, and Capt. Welch's family, consisting of his wife, five children, and wife's sister, a young woman about twenty years of age. Capt. Welch had taken his family and furniture on board for the purpose of removing to Lewistown, at the entrance of Delaware Bay.

On account of head winds, after proceeding as far as the Highlands, he put back and anchored near the Hook, where he remained till Wednesday morning, Aug. 25th. A breeze then sprung up from the NNW. and he went to sea in company with about ten other vessels. The wind soon after increased to a still blow, hauling more to the Eastward, and the schr. began to leak very badly. After passing Barnegat, wind still increasing, Capt. W. ordered some of his sails to be taken in, and others reefed. While attempting to a reef a part of his deck-load, which had worked loose, Capt. W. was severely wounded in consequence of some of the stones shifting suddenly to leeward, and carrying him with them. He was assisted to the quarter deck by two of the men, where he lay for some time nearly helpless; but seeing the necessity of the case, he took the helm, and ordered more sail to be hoisted in. The schooner now had a large quantity of water in her hold. Hoisted a signal of distress, and soon after saw a schr. astern, which having soon come within hail, Capt. W. desired her to keep him company, as he considered his situation extremely dangerous. The reply was, that she would. But night coming on, and the wind blowing a perfect hurricane, last night of her.

After sending the schooner as long as he dared, Captain W. had a balance-reefed mainsail set, hove to, and let go his sheet anchor. Payed out about twenty five fathoms of cable, which brought her head nearly to the sea. It was now about seven o'clock in the evening.—All hands then betook themselves to the pumps, and about midnight succeded in making them look for perhaps half an hour; after which they could do no go longer, though they kept them constantly in motion.—At daylight, August 23, the water had gained upon them very perceivably. Captain W. now cut his cable and endeavored to run in for land under his jib and two reefed foresail. The water increased very fast, and it was clear that the vessel must go down. The only hope left was, to take to the boat, and this was at best a forlorn one, on account of the violence of the gale. About ten o'clock, having done all he could for the safety of the vessel, and those on board, Capt. W. told his wife and wife's sister their danger. He requested all his family to be in readiness to be put into the small boat, although he did not see how a boat could live in such a sea. Accordingly, he ordered her launched, and had the painter made fast to a shroud. Mr. Johnston was stationed in the boat for the purpose of steering her along-side the schooner. In launching the boat, Mr. Brown fell overboard with it; but holding on to the bow, and Mr Johnston endeavouring to help him, which pitched the boat by the head, she took a "rang sheer," and parted her painter.

Every effort to recover the boat was now made, but in vain. In the mean time the water was increasing rapidly in the hold, which running forward settled her bows-pit and bows under water. She then settled to starboard, and came on her beam ends. At this awful moment, Captain Welch, his wife and children, wife's sister, apprentice, and two seamen, were on the quarter deck. He held his wife by the hand till the schooner's taffrail was perpendicular, and then stepped upon the counter timbers, and was in the act of pulling off his jacket, when the main boom slid down from the larboard side and struck him on the shoulder. Immediately after, the vessel went down, carrying with her eight human beings, in the bloom and vigor of life, embracing the entire family of Captain Welch, together with his wife's sister and his apprentice. After being some time under water, partially entangled in the mainsail, Capt. Welch rose to the surface, and with great difficulty, on account of his exhaustion and wounds, succeeded in gaining a piece of plank, by means of which he struggled his way to the boat. The two seamen were rescued likewise. Capt. W. on rising from the water, saw one of his children floating within ten feet of him but with all the agony of parental feeling, could render it no assistance.

There were now five persons in the boat, out of thirteen who sailed from New York; all the rest had perished. About 4 o'clock, P. M. the wind abated, but they were not picked up till between daylight and sunrise the next morning, (Aug. 24th.) when they providentially fell in with the sloop Traveller, Brown, of New York, bound to Norfolk, who treated them with the kindness of a father, and in the evening of the same day put them on board the sloop Corinthian, bound from Norfolk to this city, where they all safely arrived on Tuesday last; but one of them, at least, with feelings of desolation which cannot be described.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Savannah *Republican*, dated Athens, (Geo.) Aug. 6.

"Governor Gilmer attended the commencement as a trustee, and on Tuesday, Col. King arrived from the Cherokee nation, bringing to the Governor authentic intelligence that the Gold diggers had been driven off by the United States troops. Of five thousand intruders, only three hundred wanderers continued in the territory. The whole were represented as a lawless set, and have doubtlessly done much harm to the interest of Georgia in their intercourse with the Indians. But the reflection which occurred to my mind when I heard of their dispersion, by a youthful Lieutenant and twenty-five regulars, was one of a character which I love to indulge concerning our countrymen wherever they be, under whatever temptation they may be momentarily misled. I mean their regard of public authority, where properly exercised for the enforcement of our laws. In what other country than our own, would five thousand men, from different states, in a remote territory, in a case of disputable sovereignty, impelled and tempted to opposition by the *auri sacra fames*, have discontinued their trespasses, bringing such daily golden return, upon the appearance of such a shadow of military coercion. The more I study the character of the American people, and place it in contrast with that of the people of other nations, the stronger is my conviction that our republican institutions are all sufficient for the ends of government, and *that character* gives a security for their continuance, which acquits us from all imputation of enthusiasm, in the expression of our belief that they will be perpetual."

Billy Button.—The Halifax Novascotian in noticing the late riot in the Montreal Circus, among the offended Tailors, occasioned by the representation of the play of *Billy Button*, gives the following account of a similar scene which, some ten or twelve years ago, agitated the Halifax Theatre, in consequence of the performance of Sheridan's play of 'The Tailors'—a satire more insulting to the order than the entertainment of Billy Button:—

"A Riot occurred on the first night of performance—the female part of the audience was obliged to retire; and on the announcement of the play for a second night, the Tailors openly expressed their determination to put it down by force of arms. We never shall forget that night if we live for half a century: the House was crowded to excess—gallery, pit and boxes were full; only one female to be seen, and she, as though determined to be as grand as she could, had taken her seat in the Governor's Box. Just as the curtain rose, an immense quantity of snuff was thrown down from various parts of the gallery, which produced an universal sneeze; a hundred noses were agitated in an instant—a hundred handkerchiefs were displayed, and every man seemed for a time too busy to look at the performance. As it proceeded, however orange peal was thrown at the actors; oranges apples and potatoes, followed—and all sorts of noises, from the shrill octave to the thorough bass, burst forth from the lungs of the irritated Tailors. The performance proceeded in dumb show; for it was only at intervals that a word could be caught, amidst the hissing, roaring, whistling and swearing, by which the Theatre was convulsed.—Here might be seen a Peace Officer dragging off some unfortunate fellow he had stunned, but not floored, for there was no room to fall—there, two athletic wights were maintaining their opinions by single combat—and at some other quarter of the building a regular melee was going on, between three or four dozen men, who, with fists, sticks, and empty bottles, belabored each other roundly. In the midst of the uproar, one end of the gallery front was forced out, and had not the crowd drawn back, with an involuntary movement, several lives must have been lost. "Back, back, we shall be over," cried many voices at once.—'What if we go,' bawled a sailor who maintained his seat on the front row, with the utmost composure, 'wont we get into the pit for half price.'"

JOHN FRANCIS KNAPP, THE FELON.

John Francis Knapp, recently convicted as surviving principal in the murder of Capt. White, of Salem, is old in guilt and criminality, though young in years, being at the present moment scarcely twenty. He is a native of Salem, received his education at a good school in the town, but did not develop any of his evil propensities till he had reached his sixteenth year. At school he exhibited rather superior faculties to the ordinary run of school boys—was not particularly remarkable for any traits of character, but rather quiet and unpresuming." About the age of sixteen he left school, and commenced his career in the world by a very characteristic adventure.

During the latter part of his term at school, he became acquainted with Richard and George Crowninshield, who then occasionally made lively excursions into Salem and the neighbourhood, from their residence in Danvers. Richard was then about twenty-two years of age, of a lively, daring, dashing character. They did not, however, frequent that class of society in Salem, which may be reckoned the first, although they were connected by blood with the most respectable and fashionable people in their own neighbourhood. Frank Knapp, for he is generally called by that name in Salem, and is best known by it, was on the verge that separates boyhood from manliness, full of latent spirit and daring, though cold and distant to all but his associates, and not easily intimidated or excited unless by an effort, but when excited violent to an extreme. Before this period the Crowninshields had seen the world, tasted of its sweets, and found that there were inducements for them to transgress the laws of society in attaining their own enjoyment.

It was in the year 1827 that they projected a trip to New York, sometime we believe in the month of May. There was some difficulty in procuring funds to make the journey. This it is believed was obviated by holding forth inducements to Frank Knapp to accompany them—to taste the pleasures of society, and to seek adventures suited to their peculiar tastes and wishes. Frank could not or would not resist the desires he had to see the world, and enjoy a little of the high seasoned pleasures the Crowninshields presented to his imagination. He was however destitute of funds, nor could his associates at that time furnish his pockets with the needful.

At this period the father of Frank was doing a prosperous commercial business, in which we believe the elder brother was concerned. From an apartment in which some money was put for safe keeping, Frank very unceremoniously abstracted about $200 or more, put it in his pocket, and told his father, "I believe I shall spend election week in Boston." The young man then started with the two Crowninshields, came to Boston, but soon made their way to New York. In this city they put up at one of our then fashionable hotels in Broadway—sported themselves as well as possible—attended the theatre, sought such pleasures as they had a taste for—and initiated Frank into the mysteries of their vagabonding kind of life. It will be recollected, however, that the taste of these *chevaliers* was somewhat low and coarse. Richard being, though a strong minded, acute, cunning man, not particularly refined either by education or society. They might be reckoned in this city a sort of third or fourth rate young men of pleasure, who to supply an empty purse would prefer broad robbery to fashionable forgery, or a piece of genteel swindling. Frank admired the pleasures furnished by New York, gave loose to the impetuosity of his character—showed his firmness, his imperturbable command of countenance and feelings, in a variety of little anecdotes which were related, and circulated among his associates at Salem.

At last, the funds which were principally furnished by the first felony of Frank upon his father, became low, and the little band of brothers were soon reduced to the extremity of procuring supplies, by stretching forth their hands a little contrary to law. They did so, and were not discovered for some time, being principally under the guidance of Richard. They committed their villanies with great address. They lived in separate Hotels. One of the gang would look out for plunder at the house in which he resided, but he touched nothing. His associate, from another Hotel, was invited to see him—information communicated how to find the property, and the non-resident stole from the Hotel of the resident. By this means detection was difficult. This was their system, and they had practised upon it very successfully before they were discovered by our police.

From this city, they went to the Springs and remained a short time. We believe they had to decamp rather hastily. In August of that same year, (1827) they returned to Broadway, and put up as formerly at different hotels in Broadway, and commenced their system anew. It was during this period of the excursion, that they committed several thefts—were apprehended and had their names enrolled on the books of the New York Police Office. This enrollment is dated August 9, 1827, and contains the names of Richard Crowninshield, his brother George, and Knapp, who passed by the aliases of George J. Brown and Joseph Fisher. One of the party had stolen a gold watch at the Franklin House, another a gold chain of Mr. Rockwell, in Broadway, while looking at his wares. The chain was found in one of the apartments in the American Hotel. Both the Crowninshields were then put in Bridewell, and Fisher, alias Knapp, in a private conversation with one of the Police officers, gave such accounts, that this memorandum was written after their names in the police books—"noted thieves from Salem, Mass. Fisher tells all about them."

It required the greatest ingenuity of Richard to extricate himself and his acquaintance. Yet it was accomplished. When Frank returned to Salem, which was immediately on the heels of the adventure here, he was severely taken to task by his father and friends. His deception, his trick, and his theft of the money were, however, concealed from the world, and attempts were made to reclaim him from his course by sending him to sea. Frank went to sea several voyages, and gave such evidence of his sobriety, attention to duty and perseverance of character, that his friends believed a complete reformation had been effected. He continued so for a year, giving promises of becoming a useful man and a virtuous member of society, notwithstanding his first lapses. About a year ago he left the sea, probably from the depressed state of commerce, and the decay of trade experienced in Salem. This reduced him to comparative idleness, and threw him a second time into the society of the Crowninshields, who then lived in Danvers, and carried on a sort of a machine and whitesmith's shop, for making and constructing the iron work of stages, wagons, and such like articles. This business of the Crowninshields was principally made a feint for the prosecution of dangerous plans for the procurement of funds whenever they were in want of them. Secret predatory expeditions were frequently made into the surrounding towns and villages, in which Frank became a partner and associate. Yet, in all this, Mahaney, the leader of the gang, Richard, took particular pains to enforce the strictest and severest discipline, which he deemed was to success. It is said in Salem, that he was in the habit of saying—"No one is long to our set who does not adhere to water—spirits must be abstained from altogether."

It was only during the moments of relaxation when all danger was distant, that the use of the bottle were indulged in; and even then, it is said, "no one ever saw Richard Crowninshield the worse for liquor." He was believed to be extremely temperate and abstemious, and insisted that his adherents should be equally so. Some young fellows in Danvers used to jest, "Dick Crowninshield's Temperance Society."

The connexion which Frank Knapp had with the murder of Capt. White, has been in the recent reports of his trials. He was the individual of the gang whose iron and unflinching countenance revealed Richard, who had accompanied him to the house of White—participated in the foul act, was convicted most justly, and will suffer the penalty due to his great crime. In person he demonstrated against the proposed execution of his brother—characterized him as weak, and being the sole instigator of the deed—"I told him," said he, "that it was my business, and would bring us into trouble." During his trial he exhibited the most strong deference to every proceeding. In challenging the first jury, he exhibited considerable skill in the selection. He showed a decided partiality to seafaring, weather beaten men of rough features and honest countenances. The foreman, who is said to have differed with ten of the other jurors, had as fine, open, and honest a face as we ever beheld. Any man, however, from Salem, was challenged instantly. "I challenge him," said Knapp in a firm voice, and was forthwith set aside.

Such characters as Richard Crowninshield, John Francis Knapp—cool, daring, and possessing talents of a certain kind, with sympathy for society, or obedience to wholesome laws, are the most dangerous injurious to every well regulated community. Vice and villainy, simple and unaccompanied by any relieving quality, create unqualified execration—it is the mixed composition that is deleterious.—*N. Y. Courier.*

The Philadelphia

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A tale* of the Backwoods" [illegible] shall meet with all possible favour.

"E. O. L. S."—The article is rather [illegible] place.

"*Mark Rancroft, Jr.*" has been [illegible] among the correspondents.

"*Settler.*"—His communication will be attended to.—A tale should always have [illegible]

"*The Minister's Daughter,*" by [illegible] haps next week.

"Carolus" promises to change [illegible] ture;—the similarity between that and [illegible] has occasioned several mistakes.—"[illegible] was written by Carolus,—The "[illegible] by Carlos. The hurry of business must account for our inadvertency in stating [illegible]

"Honestus."—His inquiries [illegible] Hosts are noticed in another place.

"Althea" is too flowery.

"Douglas."—Not sufficiently [illegible]

Market street wharf has lately put on the appearance of more than ordinary [illegible] new wharf has lately been built [illegible] twenty or thirty feet beyond the former boundary. Workmen are now engaged in [illegible] sewer under the lower market-house, [illegible] or is to disembogue in the Delaware.

NEW PERIODICALS.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, formerly [illegible] "The Genius of Universal Emancipation" proposes to publish a paper in Washington D. C.—This paper is to be issued weekly [illegible] called "The Liberator, or Journal of the [illegible] "I shall exercise," says Mr. Garrison in his prospectus, "a strict supervision over the proceedings of Congress, and the conduct of members. The representatives of a [illegible] religious people should walk circumspectly as fools but as wise men, lest they bring [illegible] to public shame. This paper will be [illegible] to evil doers, but a praise to them that [illegible] well."

Another periodical, entitled "The [illegible] Magazine, and Ladies' Emporium," is to be established in Baltimore. This work is to be monthly, and edited by [illegible] Barney, the lady who formerly spoke [illegible] sident Jackson.—"We trust," says the more Patriot, "it may receive a patronage some degree commensurate with the [illegible] varied claims of the author on the [illegible] gards of this community, and with [illegible] sure will be its intrinsic value—as [illegible] by a severe and impartial exercise of judgment."

"The Analytical Spelling Book" [illegible] signed for families and schools in the United States of America, and for foreigners learning English, by William S. Cardell." [illegible] this title has lately been published by E. Hunt of this city. As the author justly [illegible] in his preface, this is a subject that has employed many pens;" but, until perhaps [illegible] examined, an attempt at improvement needs no apology. We have examined the work, and find it calculated to lead on the learner by easy gradations; and the author has taken care not to insert any thing that might be likely to corrupt the taste, injure the morals, or pervert the judgment of young persons. The author has adopted this very appropriate motto, "To exalt a free people, teach their children." The book is for sale by [illegible] 147 Market street.

The American Quarterly Review for September, 1830.—This work contains reviews of the following works:—Beauties of Sadi, Gulistani, Chorikh, Mesihi, and Hafiz Chiraz;—Memoirs de M. de Bourrienne, Napoleon, &c;—Anthon's Horace;—Cicero de Senectute, and Paul Clifford;—Tanner's Indians;—Dramatic Literature, viz: Sertorius, a Roman Patriot, a tragedy by D. [illegible] The Death of Ugolino, a tragedy, by Featherstonhaugh, Esq;—The Usurper, an historical tragedy, by James McHenry;—Edgar Ownad, or the Prodigals, by Richards;—The Eighth of January, a drama, by the same;—British Debate concerning;—Sunday Mail Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, on [illegible]

...lish, &c;—Life of Sir Thomas Murray;—...al Guides. The American Quarterly ...ems to be conducted with much taste ...

...SUS.—The London Herald states, that ...ector of the Letters of Junius is ascertain... ...by Lord Temple, who was killed by a fall ...e in 1778.—The discovery was ...by documents in the library at Stow."—...s also a volume, as voluminous as the ...themselves, to prove that the author was ...y Francis, and yet, notwithstanding all ...ed, the data on which this opinion ...ed were very unsatisfactory. As Junius ...s, in his preface, we believe the "se... with him," and all attempts at identi... rest have no stronger foundation than ...ures and suppositions.

...PORTANCE OF AN ARTICLE.

...the Orleans Bee contains an advertise... ...teacher. The advertiser wishes, we ... a person who has a little knowledge of ...ed and Arithmetic. The a being left out, ...vernment reads 'a person who has *little* ...dge, &c. A singular requisite in a teach... ...of knowledge! Perhaps an ex-superin' ...of the page, (like the schoolmaster en... ...by Oberlin) might answer their pur...

...been heard that a young man was bitten ...g in the street, a few days ago, and that ...es of hydrophobia have appeared. A ...ident asks if the city authority have ...ing to prevent such occurrences. "If ...dog catchers," says he, "I suppose ...go about in the night—at least I have ...d the pleasure of seeing them."

...klin Institute is a plain but compact ...n South Seventh, near Market street, ...delphia. A library has lately been attached ...stitution, and a number of valuable sci... ...ks have already been received as do... ...om the members. We noticed on the ...ng bench, British and American Peri... ...the object of which is, to disseminate ...ge in the mechanical arts, and to re... ...ing and improvements in the vari...

...correspondent wishes to bear our opinions ...ng those immaterial beings, vulgarly ...rits. We scarcely know what to say ...ject, not having, (as we sincerely ...ed that kind of gentry among our ...ers. For the appearance of spirits in ...ages, we have the strongest historical ...ce against such appearances we have the ...ssistance of reason.—The appearance ...ing, at least, must be a miracle, and a ...n of the laws of nature; for according to ...ion a immaterial being must be invisible ...ptible to those beings that are material. ...ject the possibility of such apparitions by ...ing a miracle, is merely to make a sup... ...on that will apply to any thing that is ...ple thought impossible.—That such mi... ...ages have performed, our religion forbids ...ed—but it is equally certain, that the ap... ...ces of spirits may be more frequently at... ...ion of fancy or imposture.'

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...Wednesday last, about midnight, a ...which was stored a considerable quanti... ...s, turpentine, &c. belonging to Mr. ...s Swanson street, about a square ...the Navy Yard, took fire and was ...d. A blacksmith's shop and a dwel... ...ere also burnt, as well as a quan... ...boards piled near. One or two ...on the opposite side of the way, ...ed by the flames, but saved by the ...s were active as usual. An immense ...smoke was carried over the southern ...of Town, the wind blowing from the ...t shifted to the north, which seem... ...ly at one time, it was thought that ...ings, under cover at the Navy Yard, ...ere in great danger.

THEATRICAL MEMS.

...ow is the stage manager of Chesnut street ...e—beautiful scenery, and a new drop, are ...ished by Coyle.

...ss performed Richard at the Park theatre, ...ay to be last night. He is taller than his father, ...s like him in face.

...ch troops upon Chesnut street theatre on ...ings.

...ngers, Miss Greenwood, Sefton and others, ...ded by the Patterville paper. They gave ...ances in that place.

...manager of the New Orleans theatre, is en... ...Bet.

...ssonian theatre, Old York Road has been ...ed, release from New York. It is to be again ...ed as a circus, and will be opened in about two ...

...ent Jefferson has just terminated a suc... ...ngs at the principal Cities of Maryland—...consequence of having given up houses ...ch he previously will be for some period an ...ss Philadelphia. The Company consists ...ladies; with the addition of three gentle... ...ong these—the latter, Miss Kerr, who has ...d favourite. The veteran War... ...ll able, continues seriously indisposed. ...ell-known, it is reported, re-opens ...ith a new arrangement of Mr. Cowell; and Mr. ...ing active preparations for a favorable op... ...the Holidays, which has been partially re... ...ers will doubtless continue dormant—as ...ble boxholders to enter into compe... ...ill soon re-open the Washington Theatre ...number.

Foreign Intelligence.

FUTURE OF ALGIERS.

...from the President of the Council of Ministers ...La Casauba, July 4, 5 o'clock, P. M.

...ir—The opening of the fire before the ...ca Emperor was deferred till the 4th of ...that all the batteries might fire at ...ght that, by striking awe into the ...on my first day, by a great superio... ...I should abridge the duration of ...

...ities were opened on the night of the ...which the works were not interrupt... ...During the night, and even in ...the workmen are generally re... ...enemy's artillery fired but little ...day, the Turkish and Arab sharp... ...directed by the leaders, stole ...ches which were to the left of ...They wounded a pretty considera... ...men; but the troops were soon ...ments.

...ason to expect vigorous sallies. ...ion of the fort of the Emperor al... ...ssary to assemble without danger ...Casauba. They did not profit by ...ce. However, every thing was ...with a good reception.

...ch had been erected with asto... ...Among the twenty-six pieces ...mounted in them, there were ten 24-...ch howitzers, and six 8-inch ...

...ly before day-break on the 4th ...ed in the morning, a rocket gave ...al the firing commenced; that of ...ued for three hours, with much ...the Turkish gunners, though the ...embrasures left them almost ...ained bravely at their posts, ...long contend against the skill and ...of whom General La Hitte uni...sisted by his example and counsel. At eight o'clock, the firing of the fort was silenced, that of our batteries continued to ruin the works. The order to make a breach had been given, and was beginning to be executed, when, at ten o'clock, a dreadful explosion caused part of the fort to disappear. Torrents of flame, clouds of dust and smoke, rose to a prodigious height; stones were thrown in all directions, but did not cause any serious accidents. General Hurel, who commanded the trenches, did not lose a moment to dash over the space between our troops and the fort, and to place them there in the midst of the ruins. It seems certain, that, at nine o'clock, the troops who defended it being discouraged, returned into the city, crying that they were sacrificed to no purpose, and that the Dey ordered the powder-magazine in the fort to be blown up. At two o'clock, a flag of truce was brought to me on the ruins of the fort of the Emperor. It was the secretary of the Dey. He offered to indemnify France for the expenses of the war: I replied that, first of all, the Casauba, the forts, and the port must be delivered up to the French troops. After appearing to doubt whether this condition would be accepted, he allowed that the obstinacy of the Dey had been very fatal. When the Algerines, they say, are at war with the King of France, they must not repeat the evening prayer till they have obtained peace. He returned to Algiers. Soon afterwards, two of the richest Moors of Algiers were sent by the Dey: they represented that extreme terror prevailed among the soldiers and the inhabitants, and that all were desirous that negociations should commence immediately.

They desired that I would cause the firing to cease, promising that the fire of the place should then likewise be suspended. The suspension of hostilities in fact took place. General Valazé took advantage of it to open communications beyond the fort of the emperor.

At three o'clock the Dey's secretary returned, accompanied by the consul and vice-consul of England; he requested that the conditions of peace might be reduced to writing. This was done, and I caused a paper to be delivered to him, a copy of which your excellency will find below. At four o'clock the secretary came for a third time. The Dey desired that an interpreter might be sent to him, in order that he might, by his assistance, understand what was required of him. Mr. Rraschewitz, formerly first interpreter to the army in Egypt, was sent to the Casauba. The Dey, when he was made acquainted with the proposed convention, said that he accepted the conditions, and that he placed implicit confidence in the French honor.

I had signed the convention, he put his seal to it, but desired that the armistice might be prolonged to the 5th, at noon, in order that he might have time to summon his council and induce it to subscribe to the conditions prescribed. The firing was suspended till further orders: however, our works were continued and on the 5th, at day break, a communication of 800 metres connected the fort of the emperor with the spot on which the battery against the Casauba was to be erected. To-day two Moors returned; they were commissioned by the Dey to confirm the engagement into which he had entered, by affixing his seal to the convention; but they desired that the occupation should be deferred for twenty-four hours. I required that the forts, the port, and the city should be delivered up to the French troops at eleven o'clock in the morning. The Dey consented, and at this moment, the standard of France is hoisted on all the towers of this city, the subjection of which has been for so many ages the object of the wishes of all Europe. The Dey has retired into a house in the city, which he inhabited before he took up his abode in the Casauba. The promises which I have made to respect his person will be faithfully kept.

(The next paragraph praises the courage of the troops, and speaks in high terms of the superiority of the new artillery, both the field pieces and the heavy cannon.)

The public property has been put under seal; an inventory will be taken, which I shall transmit to your excellency.

I have the honor, &c.

COUNT DE BOURMONT.

THE FRENCH AT ALGIERS.

The following is the second official communication of General Bourmont from Algiers:—

To his Excellency the President of the Council of Ministers

LA CASAUBA, July 8.

"Prince—The taking of Algiers seemed necessarily to lead to the submission of all parts of the regency. The more the Turkish soldiery was feared, the more has its prompt destruction raised in the minds of the Africans the power of the French army. The soldiers themselves have set the example of obedience. In each of their barracks a few soldiers have sufficed to disarm them. At the first order that they received, all have brought their muskets, and their yatagans to the place appointed. It has been intimated to them that the fathers of families would be permitted to remain at Algiers, but that the unmarried men would be conveyed by sea to whatever place they should choose. This decision appeared to make but little impression upon them. Most of them are natives of Asia Minor, and have requested to be taken there. The number of soldiers connected in the barracks is about two thousand five hundred. These are all unmarried; many of them are old and unfit for military service. The bravest and most robust have perished in the late campaign. The married soldiers are lodged in private houses: their number does not seem to be above 1000. For the last three years the blockade made it almost impossible to obtain recruits. A considerable reduction in the strength of the military force was the consequence.

"The Dey came yesterday to see me at La Casauba. He expressed a desire to go and settle at Leghorn. He will be conveyed thither on board a frigate. Admiral Duperre is taking measures that the unmarried Turks may be embarked almost at the same time. The Moors and the Jews look for their departure with impatience. Then, and not before, will they think their yoke forever broken.

"The Bey of Titery has been the first to perceive that it was impossible for him to continue the struggle. The day after that on which the French troops took possession of Algiers, his son, who is hardly 16 years old, came to inform that he was ready to submit, and that if I agreed to it he would come to me himself. This young envoy acquitted himself of his mission with a simplicity like that of the sages of antiquity. I delivered to him a safe conduct for his father, who, on the following day, came to Algiers. I have left him at the head of the government of his province on condition of his paying to us the same tribute as to the Dey. The condition was accepted with gratitude. The inhabitants appear to be convinced that the Beys of Oran and Constantia will speedily follow the example of the Bey of Titery.

"Confidence already begins to return. Many shops are opened. The markets are supplied with provisions. The prices are higher than in ordinary times; but competition will soon put an end to this momentary heaviness. I have intrusted the direction of the police to M. d'Aubignosc, a Frenchman, who has long resided in the East. A commission of which M. Denice, the Chief Intendant, is President, has been charged to point out the modifications which the late events render necessary, in the administration and form of government. Gen. Thulose has been appointed commandant of the place. His firm and honorable character renders him peculiarly proper for his important post.

"The line of communication beginning at St. di Ferruch will soon be useless, and henceforward the supplies of the army will be sent to the port of Algiers. This will produce a great saving in the carriage. In a few days the redoubts which had been erected between Sidi Ferruch and the camp of the besieging army will be dismantled. Lastly, the depot itself will be abandoned immediately after the hospitals have been transferred to another place, and the provisions there either consumed or embarked.

"Orders have already been given to send back to France the material of the artillery which had not been landed. The train of artillery employed in the siege remains almost entire. We have found here an immense quantity of powder, cannon balls, &c. and above 2,000 pieces of cannon, almost all of bronze. The value of these articles—that of iron belonging to the government—and, above all, that of the treasure of which the Paymaster General is taking an inventory, seems to be sufficient to pay a great portion of the expenses of the war.

"All the French prisoners who were at Algiers, were delivered to me on the 5th, in the morning, before the French troops took possession of the place.

"The heat has been great for some days past. Several times Reaumer's thermometer has risen at 30 deg. Though the siege continued only six days the activity with which the works were carried on had caused the troops to sustain great fatigues. Dysenteries are becoming more frequent, but those who are attacked by them are not so ill as to quit their corps. We have hardly 250 fever patients in the army. The number of men put *hors de combat* since the 14th, is 2,300, 400 are dead, 1,900 wounded have been sent to the hospitals. Here, as in Egypt, they soon recover. Most of the fathers of those who have shed their blood for the country and the King, will be more fortunate than I am. My second son had received a severe wound in the battle of the 24th.—When I had the honor to inform your of this, I was full of hopes of preserving him: this hope has been deceived; he has just expired. The army loses a brave soldier; I lament an excellent son, I beg your Excellency to tell the King, that though struck by this family misfortune, I shall fulfil, with no less vigor, the sacred duties which his confidence imposes upon me. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "Count de BOURMONT."

From the Messager des Chambres of July 12.

AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

Details concerning the taking of Algiers.

It is now certain that the treasures of the Regency will defray the expenses of the war. Several journals have asserted, both yesterday, and to day, that the Dey had quitted Algiers and taken refuge with part of his troops at Constantia, where he proposed to continue the war. We said on the 9th, that the Dey had capitulated with the Turkish militia. This fact is confirmed to us afresh by a letter from Algiers, dated the 8th inst. now before us. The Pachalik is in our possession as well as the treasure. The Commander-in-Chief has established himself in the Casauba (the Citadel) which the Dey used to make his residence.

The promptitude of our occupation placed in our hands every part of the Dey's habitation in its most perfect state. The Commissariat of the Army immediately occupied itself by order of the General-in-Chief, in making inventories of the plate and other valuables enclosed in the Palace.

An officer, despatched to make arrangements for the General Staff, taking up his quarters at the Casauba, passed an hour with the Dey. He describes him as a Turk, old, ugly, and short in stature.

Fort Emperor was cannonaded by our artillery on the 2d and 3d. The Turks did not evacuate it till ten o'clock on the 4th. Great care was taken on occupying it, as it was known to be mined. In fact, the explosion took place some hours after the Turks had abandoned it. From the 1st to the 4th the fleet did not cease firing on the lower parts of the place, and on the batteries of the Mole.

Another letter, also dated Algiers, July 6, informs us that the Dey had given orders to his troops to maintain Fort Emperor to the very last extremity; but in consequence of the terrible fire of the French artillery, which had demolished all the embrasures and parapets, the garrison sent word to the Dey that they could hold out no longer. The Dey was then, in spite of himself, compelled to give orders for the evacuation of the fortress, and the blowing up of the mines and powder magazine. The explosion was terrible; an absolute volcano of dust, smoke, and ashes rose in the air.

Our troops then took possession of the ruins, and on this position, which commands the town, established batteries to batter it in breach.

On the afternoon of the 4th, after the blowing up of the fort, and while we were pushing on the trenches on the side of the place with the greatest activity, two Moors of distinction, accompanied by the Secretary of the Dey and the English Consul, presented themselves to parley with the Commander-in-Chief. They went backwards and forwards several times. The Dey demanded that an interpreter should be sent to him from the army that he might be fully enabled to understand the terms imposed upon him. The person charged with this mission was one who had been one of the interpreters of the army in Egypt. In the mean while, an relaxation took place in carrying on the approaches between the fortress and the town. The trenches were completed, and a battery of 24 pieces was ready to fire upon the walls.

Eventually, after considerable discussion, articles of capitulation were agreed upon, which were executed on the 5th. They provided that the town should be surrendered to the arms of the King of France, together with all the public property, including the treasure belonging to the state, amassed by the various Deys from reign to reign; the Dey and the Turkish militia to be permitted to retire with their arms and private property; no place was assigned for them to return to, but it is believed that they will proceed to Turkey.

The capitulation appeared at first to some of our officers rather too favorable toward the Dey and his people; but it has since been understood that the Mole, the Casauba, and all the principal buildings of the city were mined, and that if the Dey and his Turks had been driven to desperation, they had resolved to leave us nothing but a town in ruins, and to endeavor to cut their way through *en masse*, in the hope of reaching the interior of the country, and forcing a passage through some part of our line by the suddenness of their assault. On the other hand, our army was suffering from unheard of fatigues; from the 27th of June to the 4th of July, it has been incessantly engaged in a series of bloody actions, in the course of which it had met with considerable loss.

The communications had been repeatedly intercepted by the Bedouins. It required two battalions to escort the ammunition from Sidi Ferruch to the Camp before Algiers, and a company to escort the Aides de Camp from one division to another. These unfavorable circumstances procured the Dey some advantages, which he could not otherwise have obtained in the capitulation which has been granted to him. The artillery has been wonderfully well served. Our fleet, in cannonading Algiers for three whole days, has rivalled the recollection of the English fleet under Lord Exmouth.

Another letter gives the following version:—

Some wealthy Arabs being apprised that the Dey was preparing to save the castle containing all his riches, proceeded to the General in-chief to inquire if he would accept a capitulation, which they would obtain from the Dey, securing to him his life and property, in which case he would refrain from injuring the town, and would give up all the public treasure and the fortifications.

We understand that the Turkish frigate, under the command of Admiral Tahir Pacha, set sail from Toulon on the evening of the 8th inst. The surrender of Algiers could not have been the reason for its so doing, as the news of that event did not reach Toulon till the 9th; but we think it likely that the diplomatic despatches from Paris having announced to the Turkish Admiral the probability of the immediate reduction of Algiers, he has been authorized to approach the French fleet for the purpose of embarking the principal officers of the Turkish militia of Algiers who may enter into the service of the Porte.

Extract of a letter from the Army, dated June 30.

"On the 30th the French army possessed itself of all the heights which command Fort Emperor. The approaches were defended by numerous batteries of the enemy served by Turks and Algerines. Our troops turned these batteries, and made themselves masters of all the positions occupied by the enemy. One battery of 25 pieces of brass cannon fell into our power.

"The enemy, to the number of 16,000 men, was surrounded by our troops; and after a sharp discharge of musketry, and a prolonged cannonade, we remained masters of the field of battle. The number of prisoners made by us is calculated at 10,000, while the loss on our side has not exceeded from 180 to 200 men killed and wounded.

"The Bedouins taken prisoners in this affair declared that they unanimously resolved to lay down their arms the moment the Turks should have re-entered Algiers."

At the moment when our soldiers were approaching a house, (said to be that belonging to the Dutch Consulship,) for the purpose of taking possession of it, it blew up, but without causing the least injury.

The Consuls of all nations have quitted Algiers, accompanied by a Turkish guard, which escorted them as far as our outposts. A French guard then joined itself to the Turkish escort, in order to protect the Consuls, and to secure them from receiving any insult on the part of the undisciplined bands.

GREECE.—An article from Trieste states, that in consequence of the disappointment occasioned in Greece by the refusal of Prince Leopold to accept the Sovereignty, the difficulties of the President have increased to such an extent that he is expected to resign. "This is curious," says the London Courier. "The advisers of Prince Leopold pretended to have received from Count Capo d'Istrias positive assurances that the Prince would not be well received; and now we find that the Count's situation is become difficult from the disappointment occasioned by the Prince's refusal. There has evidently been some intrigue at work, of which the Prince had no knowledge, and which has only half accomplished the desired object."

The news of the refusal of the Greek throne by Prince Leopold has caused a great sensation in Constantinople, and there were frequent conferences between the Reis Effendi and the Ambassadors of the three powers.

The Porte has concluded an arrangement with the house of Rothschild for a loan of eight millions of ducats.

London, July 19.—By accounts from St. Helena, of the 29th of May, we learn that a tremendous hurricane has been experienced at Bourbon, which has occasioned considerable damage among the vessels within its range. Crews had been picked up which had abandoned their vessels in consequence of their becoming disabled by the effects of the hurricane. They were taken to the Mauritius. The Duc de Bordeaux had arrived at the Mauritius, with the loss of her main-mast, and other damage. She was assisted by his Majesty's ship Tweed.

The *Times* newspaper states in decided terms, that the late King "left no Will; though, we believe, that in common with nearly all the other daily and weekly papers throughout the country, it copied a paragraph from the *Court Journal*, stating that the King *had* left a will, and naming the executors to it. We are not aware whether the denial by the *Times* of the existence of a will, is meant to apply to our statement as above referred to; but if so, we must repeat that statement in the most decided terms. *The King has left a will, every word of which is in the handwriting of the venerable Earl of Eldon*, who was "keeper of the King's conscience," at the time the will was made. We believe we may state further, that the *witnesses* to the will are, Sir William Knighton, and the late Lord Gifford, two of the persons whom we have already named as executors to the said will.

Baron A. de Rothschild recently gave a splendid dinner at Frankfort to the following distinguished personages:—Prince Metternich and suite; his royal Highness the Prince of Wurtemberg; Prince Esterhazy and Count Appony, Austrian Ambassadors to London and Paris; Prince of Taxis; Prince Wittgenstein; the Ministers of Austria, Russia, and other Members of the Corps Diplomatique; the Burgomaster Schmid, and several of the principal Senators of Frankfort, amounting to forty persons.

Office of the New York Morning Herald, }
September 2, 1830, 2½ P. M. {

Received by signal from T. H. Smith's News Boat.—"A revolution has taken place in France. The National Guard have deserted the King and joined the people under General Lafayette. A dreadful battle had taken place between the National Guards and the King's Guards, the latter was defeated. Killed from 5000 to 6000."

Another account says the killed were five or six hundred.

It is ascertained to be a fact, that quack doctors are making cures by using Swaim's Panacea in disguise, for the purpose of selling to the credulous, medicines made in imitation of it. One remarkable fact was discovered a few days since in New York by a very respectable individual, and no doubt is practised by others in this city to a great extent—The public should be on their guard.

The first Rail Road Car, propelled by steam, proceeded the whole distance from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills on Saturday last, and tested a most important principle, that curvatures of 400 feet radius offer no material impediment to the use of steam power on Rail Roads, when the wheels are constructed with a cone, on the principles ascertained by Mr. Knight, Chief Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, to be applicable to such curvatures.

Wanted,

FIFTY Vest, 100 Shirt, and 100 Pantaloon and Trowsers makers. None but good hands will be employed. Apply at No. 20 Market street.

sept. 4—1t

COMMUNICATION.

TEA CASE.—We insert the following extract with pleasure, taken from a morning paper, in consequence of a late trial in the Supreme Court.

We cannot pass over the report of this case without expressing unmingled gratification, which, in unison with a large portion of the community, we feel in seeing a development that so thoroughly exonerates Mr. Thomson and the officers of the Custom from the censure and dishonorable imputations which in 1825, were so freely and so unjustly cast upon them. In respect to Mr. Thomson, his development is highly gratifying, as it triumphantly verifies the opinions of many persons besides mechanics and labourers, that Mr. T. was as cruelly as shamefully wronged: that time would show this to be the fact—*and time has done so.*

Mr. Thomson's conduct towards all persons in his employment, especially the toiling mechanic and laborer, was characterized by uniform kindness, liberality and humanity, and justly entitled him to the esteem of the whole community, of which he has ever been so valuable and useful a member. In truth, it is not going out of bounds to say, that few men now living in this city and Liberties, have done more substantial good, and from more praiseworthy motives, than Edward Thomson!

ALMANACK.

1830. AUGUST.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
4 Saturday,	5 26	7 21	3 10	
5 Sunday,	5 27	6 24	3 51	
6 Monday,	5 28	6 22	4 31	
7 Tuesday,	5 29	6 21	5 21	
8 Wednesday,	5 41	6 19	6 15	
9 Thursday,	5 42	6 18	7 18	
10 Friday,	5 41	6 17	8 40	

MARRIED,

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Ashton, BENJAMIN SPADE, Esq. of Port Carbon, to Miss CATHARINE KEOHLER, of Southwark.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Ashton, Mr. WILLIAM BENNETT, to Miss PHOEBE SCHELLENGER, both of Cape May, N. J.

On the 1st inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. HAMILTON MORTON, to Miss HANNAH RUSSELL, both of Delaware County.

On Wednesday evening, the 1st inst. by the Rev. Z. Fuller, Mr. JOHN McELROY, Jr. to Miss ESTHER P. GLEASON, all of this city.

On the 18th ult. at Hamiltonville by Elder Joseph H Kennard, Mr. ADAM GAMBER, to Miss JULIA ANN REAER.

On the 27th ult. by Elder Joseph H Kennard, Mr. GEORGE WELLS, to Miss MARY E POTTS, both of Chester county, Pa.

On Thursday afternoon, August 26th at St. Augustine's church, by the Rev. Mr. O'Donnelly, Mr. LEONARD STREEPER to Miss ANN ELIZABETH FLETCHER, both of Chesnut Hill.

At the Residence of John Thomas, Esq., (West River, Maryland, on the 24th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Chesley, WILLIAM STEWART, Esq. of Philadelphia, to KATHARINE, daughter of the late Commodore Murray.

On Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Meyer, Mr. JESSE WILLIAMSON, to Miss ELIZABETH HOTZ, daughter of Peter Holz, Esq. all of Penn Township.

On Saturday evening the 8th of August, by the Rev. M. Force, Mr. HENRY QUIG, to Miss CATHARINE ADEL, all of this city.

On Tuesday, by the Rev. John Chambers, WILLIAM BROWN, to Miss ANN McGLUE, all of this city.

On the 1st of July at Kensington, Surrey, near London, Mr. ROBERT BLISS, of Chipping Norton, England, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. Thomas Dallett, of Philadelphia.

DIED,

On Thursday, after a short illness, Mr. JOHN B. TAWS, in the 38th year of his age.

On Thursday, at 8 o'clock in the 40th year of his age, Mr. JOHN MINSHALL.

On the 20th of 8th month last, SARAH ABBOTT, in the 51st year of her age, wife of Wm. Abbott, brewer, of this city.

In Germantown, on Tuesday morning, after a lingering illness, Mr. SAMUEL RIGER, in the 38th year of his age.

In Germantown, on Wednesday afternoon, the 27th ult. after a short illness, JOANNA COULSTON, aged 4 years.

On Friday evening, 27th ult., Miss MARIA DOWLING, daughter of Mr. John Dowling, of this city.

On Tuesday aged 7 months, SELMA CHARLOTTE, infant daughter of Captain Jacob Doling, of this city.

On Tuesday 31st ult at one o'clock, Miss CATHARINE CARE, after a short and severe illness.

On Monday evening, the 30th ult. after a short and severe illness, JANE ROBINSON, wife of David Robinson, in the 33d year of her age.

On the 13th ult. near Willow Grove, aged 45 years EDWARD ELY, who has left a wife and three children, to whom the loss is irreparable.

On Tuesday, in the 23d year of his age, Mr. GEORGE WALKER, of Fredericksburg, Va.

On Wednesday morning, of dropsy, Mrs. CATHARINE BAILEY, consort of the late Richard Bailey, in the 80th year of her age.

On Monday afternoon, August 30th, Mr. JOSEPH JONES, senior, in the 82d year of his age.

On Monday morning, of pulmonary consumption, Mrs. SARAH CHRISTINE, consort of the late John Christine in the 35th year of her age.

In Baltimore, Mrs. REBECCA S. MERRIEN, wife of John Merrien, Attorney General of the U. States.

On Sunday evening, at eight o'clock, ANNE, wife of Laurence O'Connor, aged 30 years.

On Saturday evening, after a short and severe illness, REBECCA MAKINS, consort of James N. Makins, in the 27th year of her age.

On the evening of the 25th instant, ELIZABETH HAYS, in the 90th year of her age—for many years a respectable inhabitant of Roxborough Philadelphia Co.

On Friday morning, the 27th inst. in the 56th year of her age, Mrs. HANNAH CLARKE.

At the Pose-House, Mason county, Ky. on the 2d of August, JOHN REIZER, a native of Holland, supposed to have come to America during the revolutionary War, was with General Wayne's army against the Indians, and afterwards lived many years in Washington, Ky., known there as old John the Baker. He was according to his own account, 115 years old. In his last days he refused to eat any thing, and lived between thirty and forty days without eating an ounce of victuals, retaining his senses and strength in a surprising manner until the last moments.

HOPKINS'S
Counterfeit Detector.

THE following are some of the opinions that have been expressed throughout the country in relation to the merits of the above publication:

From the Centre Democrat.—'This publication will be of incalculable value to every man of business, and should be taken by every merchant and storekeeper.'

From the Lancaster Political Sentinel.—'Such a paper has been long wanted, and will be useful in an eminent degree, to mechanics and traders.'

From the Susquehanna Democrat.—'There is a vast quantity of spurious money now afloat, which makes a paper of this kind particularly desirable. The number before us contains a full list of counterfeit bills, altered notes, and broken banks.'

From the Boston Patriot.—'It is a highly useful work, and appears to be compiled with much industry and skill, and contains a good portion of interesting matter.'

From the Carlisle Herald.—'Every man in the habit of handling bank notes, will find it to his advantage to give patronage to this very useful undertaking.'

From the Saturday Evening Post.—'We consider it a work of great public utility.'

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.—'A journal ably conducted on the plan of the 'Detector,' could not fail in merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.'

From the United States Gazette.—'The publication appears to us calculated to do good, and be especially serviceable to traders.'

From the Anti Masonic Herald.—'It is handsomely printed, and appears to be such a paper as every man of business should have.'

From the Boston Masonic Mirror.—'It contains such information as is calculated to benefit storekeepers and men of business, to whom we take the liberty of recommending it.'

From the Saturday Bulletin.—'Those who are fortunately in the way, these hard times, of procuring much money, will, of course, possess themselves of so convenient and valuable a method of shielding themselves from one of the most frequent and vexatious impositions to which the community is liable.'

From the Doylestown Democrat.—'The paper is certainly a valuable one, and ought to be found with every man of business.'

From the Nantucket Inquirer.—'We think every large commercial city needs a paper of this kind, for, as rogues and counterfeiters multiply, the means of detecting them should increase.'

From the Lancaster Gazette.—'To all persons engaged in business it must prove of great utility. It contains a variety of foreign and domestic intelligence, and is altogether an interesting, as well as a useful publication.'

From the Western Press.—'It will certainly be a useful paper, and one much required by men of business.'

From the Pittsburg Mercury.—'As a means of preventing frauds, it is a useful and cheap auxiliary to our commercial men.'

From the Columbia Spy.—'It is a useful publication to those who have much dealing in bank bills, and is printed in a superior style.'

From the Inquirer.—'It is well got up, and promises to be useful.'

Number 2, of the Counterfeit Detector, is this day published. Terms, $2 per annum. Single copies, 12½ cents. All orders must be addressed to

ROBERT T. BICKNELL,
Sept. 4—1t 119 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIRE ENGINE.

FOR SALE, a good second hand Fire Engine, in complete order; will be sold cheap, and warranted to perform well. For further particulars apply to JOEL BATES, Fire Engine maker, No. 151 North Second street.

sept 4—1mo*

A stated meeting of the Delegates to the Fire Association, will be held at the Hall of the Franklin Institute, on Monday evening, the 6th instant, at 7½ o'clock.

WM. R. MAXFIELD, Secretary.

First Primitive Methodist Church in Southwark.—A Sermon will be delivered, by divine permission, on Sunday next, the 5th September, at half past four o'clock, P. M. by the Rev. S. C. Summerfield, on the ground of the First Primitive Methodist Church in Southwark, in Fifth street, above Catherine, and a collection taken up to aid in building the said church.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLASS No. 16, FOR 1830,

TO be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 11th of September, 1830, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	20,000		$20 000
50	1,000		50,000
20	600		12,000
1	630		630
12	500		6 500
51	300		15,000
51	200		10,000
51	100		5,100
204	50		10,200
1470	20		29 580
11475	10		114,750
18393 Prizes, 20825 Blanks,	34,320 Tickets, at $8 00, is		$273,760

In the above Scheme, formed by the ternary combination of 60 numbers, making 34 220 tickets, and the drawing of 9 ballots, there will be 84 Prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on them; 1836 each having two of them on; and 11475 each having one only of them on; and also, 20,825 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

To determine the fate of these prizes and blanks, the 60 numbers, from 1 to 60 inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and 9 of them will be drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn from the wheel, will be entitled to the capital prize of $20,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, to 10,000

Those 20 tickets having on them the 1st, 2d and 4th; 1st, 2d and 5th; 1st, 2d and 6th; 1st, 2d and 7th; 1st, 2d and 8th; 1st, 2d and 9th; 1st, 3d and 4th; 1st, 3d and 5th; 1st, 3d and 6th; 1st, 3d and 7th; 1st, 3d and 8th; 1st, 3d and 9th; 1st, 4th and 5th; 1st, 4th and 6th; 1st, 4th and 7th; 1st 4th and 8th; 1st, 4th and 9th; 1st, 5th and 6th; 1st, 5th and 7th; 1st, 5th and 8th, each 600

That ticket having on it the 1st, 5th and 9th, to drawn 850

And the remaining fifty tickets, with 3 drawn numbers on them, each 1,000

Those 51 tickets having on them the 1st and 2d drawn numbers, each 500

Those 51 tickets having on them the 3d and 4th drawn numbers, each 2 0

Those 51 tickets having on them the 5th and 8th drawn numbers, each 100

Those 204 tickets having on them the 4th and 5th, 6th and 7th, 7th and 8th, 8th and 9th each 50

All others, with two of the drawn numbers on them (being 1479,) each 20

And all tickets having one only, of the drawn numbers on, being 11475, each 10

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

August, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE,
sept. 2—4t Managers.

DRAWING OF THE
Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania,
Class No. Fifteen, for 1830.

THE subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. FIFTEEN, for 1830, do hereby certify, that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the 60 placed in the wheel, viz:—

1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
37	6	53	21	23	32	2	33	58

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 37 was the first that was drawn; No. 6 was the second; No. 53 was the third; No. 21 was the fourth; No. 23 was the fifth; No. 32 was the sixth; No. 2 was the seventh; No. 33 was the eighth; No. 58 was the ninth and last.

Witness our hands at the city of Philadelphia this 28th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

ANDREW PETTIT,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
THOMAS P. ROBERTS,

Attest—John Tolbert, Secretary.

From the preceding Certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel, for determining the prizes in the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. Fifteen, for 1830, with the order in which they were drawn. And the Managers announce to the public, the following as the result.

The Tickets which drew the 49 highest prizes, are those having on them for Combination Numbers

6	37	53	being the 1st 2d and 3d drawn,							$20,000
21	23	32	

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

AN OLD STORY VERSIFIED.

When Oliver Cromwell and some of his saints,
Were over a bottle, quite free from restraints
The corkscrew, by accident, fell from the table,
And to find it at first the drunken guests were unable;
When, as Noll got impatient and went on his knees,
A messenger entered and said, "If you please,"
"Not at present (cried Noll) we are seeking the Lord;"
Then observed to his friends, "They are not without merit,
Who seek the means humbly to get at the *spirit*."

MODERN MEANINGS TO OLD WORDS.

Suggestion.—Advice given by a servant to his employer.

Young men's best companion.—He who takes him home when he cannot take himself home.

Aristocrat.—One who considers the respectability of his grand father sufficient payment for his own debts.

Country Bank.—A paper manufactory.

Oversight.—To leave your old umbrella in a news-room and bring away a new one.

Sinecure.—A disease without a cure.

Victim of circumstances.—One who *imbibes* a habit of hard drinking, because the alehouse happens to be in his way home.

To trust in Providence.—To walk out on a sunshiny day without your umbrella.

Home, Sweet Home!—A Song.

Coward.—One who considers circumstances.

Science.—To tie a canister to a dog's tail, and observe whether he runs east or west.

Abstemious man.—One who never tastes wines or spirits—at home.

Pastor.—Not one who *feeds* but is *fed by his* flock.

Reflective turn.—To have your umbrella turned inside out whilst turning a corner.

Remorse.—The feelings of a pickpocket caught in the fact.

Precocity.—The impertinence of your child.

Love.—An ingredient used in making poetry.

Person of regular habits.—One who is carried to bed tipsey every night.

Fastidiousness.—A reluctance to be seen in the company of your shabbily dressed creditor.

Hypocrite.—One who pretends to think or feel differently from yourself.

Banker.—One who makes a merit of lending others' money.

Watchman.—A man paid by the public for sleeping in the day time for their comfort, and in the night for his own.

TEMPERANCE.—A DIALOGUE.

Dick—Sambo, your most obsequm.

Sambo—Dick, very grad to see you; how am de family?

D.—Putty reasonable, I tank you. But Sambo, you look brack in de face dis morning; any ting de matter at home?

S.—Why, I tell you what, man, dere was a great flusterashun at our house. Massa come home bery late tudder night. De fust ting we no, he tump de too gen de steps, and he head knock de door in. Missy almost fright to det, cry out, 'murder! robber! fire.' But when Sukey bring de candle, dere was massa sprawling on de floor and he look for all de world as if he was [whispers in Dick's ear] as Darby now.

D.—Ki! you don't say so, Sambo!

S.—'Tis de trute, Dick. Den missy hab him take him up, and den we wash him and put him to bed; and den missy send for tree ob de Temperashun Siety, to tell her what she must do—And de cum, and tell massa he must jine de Siety for it was a pity, as de mortal Shakespeur say, dat a man should put an teemy in de brain to steal away de mout.

D.—And did your massa jine?

S.—Yes, Dick, but den it do him no good. He boy, white man berry unsartin. But come close here, Dick, [whispers in his ear.]

D.—Ki! you don't say so. Ebery night, Sambo!

S.—Yes, ebery night! But den you see he don't go into de street, nor to de shop, nor to de tabern now. He keep him in de closet on de sideboard, ebery night [crooks his elbow and mimicks] you may hear it go for two three hours, glob, glub, glugity glug.

D.—High! Sambo, I tell you what, white man too cute: he no take de rag off de bush but he take de rag bush and all.—*Constitutionalist.*

A MEDICINAL ANECDOTE.

A gentleman of narrow circumstances whose health was on the decline, finding that an ingenious physician, occasionally dropped into a coffee-house that he frequented, not very remote from Lincoln's-Inn, always placed himself vis-a-vis the Doctor in the same box, and made many indirect efforts to withdraw the Doctor's attention from the newspaper to examine the index of his constitution. He at last ventured a bold push at once, in the following terms: 'Doctor,' said he, 'I have, for a long time been very far from being well, and as I belong to an office, where I am obliged to attend every day, the complaints I have prove very troublesome to me, and I should be glad to remove them.' The Doctor laid down his paper, and regarded his patient with a steady eye, while he proceeded: 'I have but little appetite, and digest what I eat very poorly; I have a strange swimming in my head,' &c. In short, after giving the Doctor a full quarter of an hour's detail of all his symptoms, he concluded the state of his case with a direct question;—'Pray Doctor, what shall I take?—The Doctor, in the act of resuming his newspaper, gave him the following laconic prescription: 'Take; why, take advice!'

TO CORRECT DAMAGED GRAIN.

Musty grain totally unfit for use, and which can scarcely be ground, may, it is said, be rendered perfectly sweet and sound by simply immersing it in boiling water, and letting it remain till the water becomes cold. The quantity of water must be double to that of grain to be purified. The musty quality rarely penetrates through the husk or bran of wheat. In the hot water, all the decayed or rotten grain swims upon the surface, so that the remaining wheat is effectually cleansed from all impurities, without any material loss. It is afterwards to be dried, stirring it occasionally on the kiln.—*N. E. Far.*

Cockroaches.—The sapient Sancho Panza declares, that there is a remedy for every thing but death; and it is truly happy for mankind that the multiplication of this pestilent race can be repressed by aid of their voracity! If to a quantity of Indian corn meal, about one third of white or red lead is added, and the mixture moistened with molasses, so as to make it moderately adhesive, the cockroaches will gladly devour it. The repetition of this poisoned food for a few nights is generally sufficient to reduce their numbers to a very few, even in the most infected houses, and will eventually cause the destruction of the whole.

Cows.—The expense of keeping cows of a poor breed is as great and sometimes greater than that of keeping the best. If cows are poorly kept, the difference in breeds will scarcely be discernible by the product in milk. Some have, therefore, supposed that it is the food alone which makes the odds in the quality and quantity of the milk. The supposition is very incorrect, as may be evinced by feeding two cows of a similar age, size, &c. on the same food, the one of a good breed for milk, and the other of a different kind, and observing the difference in milk product. No farmer, unless he is very rich, can afford to keep poor milch cows. He might almost as well keep a breed of 'naked sheep,' such as Swift tells of in his Gulliver's Travels. The farmer who raises a heifer calf that is from a poor milker, of a bad or mongrel breed, is as foolish as he would be, if in clearing land he should burn on the ground the birch, maple and walnut, and save white pine and hemlock for fire wood. And yet many farmers sell the heifer calves of the best milch cows to the butchers, because they are the fattest. Such folks deserve to be poor, and may expect to meet with their deserts.

LAFAYETTE ON HIS FARM.

Every thing connected with the patriarch of La Grange is interesting to the American people, for whose independence he came, when a stripling, to fight by the side of Washington; whose confidence he always enjoyed, and whose virtues he has so constantly emulated. Hence we are induced to offer the following extract from a familiar letter written by an American lady in France, to her husband in America, giving some account of his farm, but without any idea of its being published.

Such details sometimes serve as well as more public acts and duties, to illustrate the individual man, and to some of our readers, they may prove more interesting than political speculations:—

La Grange, May 29, 1830.

The weather has been so wet since I have been here that yesterday was the first day I could get out. The dear old General took me entirely through his farm yard, you can have no idea of the perfect manner in which his cattle are taken care of—the comfortable houses and beds; the cleanliness and regularity of feeding are astonishing. He has here a flock of 1200 of the finest Merino sheep, all of which I saw turned out, attended by two shepherds and four dogs. The cows are much larger than ours, generally, and are treated more like human beings than brutes. They are turned out in the morning and brought in in the heat of the day; fed, suffered to rest a certain time, and again turned out until sunset, when they are put up for the night. In one of the stables there are twenty-two cows and two bulls. The veal they have here is the whitest, fattest, and nicest, I ever saw. The calves are attended by women, and fattened by a peculiar process: they give them eggs, four a-day to each calf, which are put down their throats whole. This, with their allowance of milk, I am told, fattens them in a very short time. Each cow is confined with a halter of sufficient length to let her lie at her ease: their hides are nicer and cleaner than many of our gentlemen's carriage horses. In another stable were thirteen cows, amongst which were those of the Devon breed, given him by Mr. Patterson of Baltimore; also nine half-grown calves, all, as he told me, were of the same stock. The horses in the General's stables are attended to with equal care. There were in the stables fifteen horses, besides his carriage horses, and three donkeys—one large one for farm use, the other two for the young ladies and children to ride: I assure you they go quite pleasantly, as yesterday I rode one all round the park, and to the lake. The piggery is the most complete you can imagine, containing a great number of hogs of all sizes, ages and breeds, but the one you gave the general is the largest ever seen, and is much more esteemed than any of the others. The General relates with much apparent pleasure, that an English farmer of great wealth and knowledge, on seeing this hog, said—Well, sir, you may boast of having the finest boar that ever was sent from England—and would scarcely believe him when, with pride, he told him, it came from the United States, and not from England. The farm yard is a very large square, with buildings extending quite round it. The house for the sheep occupies an entire side of the square; the buildings are all of stone, and built as if to endure forever. The General has a great variety of birds, poultry, and American deer, all provided with the nicest possible accommodations. Were you here, I am sure you might designate many things that would be valuable for our farmers to know. They make cheese here, as well as the finest butter I ever tasted. The dairy is admirably arranged; indeed the whole is a pattern farm, the General appears to take great pleasure in it; he walks as nearly over it every morning as he can. Since his fall on the ice he cannot ride on horseback, which is a great pity, as he was very fond of that exercise, and was in the habit of riding entirely over his farm when the weather admitted. You can have no idea of the benevolence of this good old man. There are at least, twenty poor families daily supplied from La Grange with every thing that can make them comfortable, besides I know not how many others that are provided for.

I am quite surprised at the freedom with which all in France speak of the king, his ministers, and of public affairs. I had supposed that in a monarchy, people were afraid to open their mouths. This country appears to be on the eve of some crisis. The king * * * * * * Do not imagine that I am going to turn politician—you know I hate politics, but I thought you would like to hear a little of the current news.

For a description of the Lafayette family I refer you to Mr. M——. The more I see of them, the more I admire and love them. * * *

Just before dinner on the day I wrote you last, we heard of a fete at one of the villages a few miles off, you already know that each village in France has its annual fete, some oftener—whilst at dinner, the General's travelling carriage was prepared for us, and the four young ladies, the four boys, and myself, set out for the village, where we arrived just before sunset, and found all the peasants assembled, and as happy as possible. All were dancing, old and young, some, I am sure, old enough to be great grandmothers. They had chosen an odd place for their amusement, along side the church and the burying ground; it was nevertheless a pleasant spectacle to see so many human beings enjoying a day of innocent amusement, apparently so happy.

Yesterday, the 1st of June, the ladies were going to pay a visit in the neighborhood, and the dear General proposed that the carriage should be got ready immediately, and that he would himself take me to show me some improvements on his farm, before the time for paying the visit. His grand-daughters and I accompanied him, and had a most agreeable ride—he shewed me a meadow in beautiful order that had been but an unproductive swamp. The water he had collected into two very large ponds, or small lakes, supplied by two copious springs which are finally emptied into one large rivulet. In each of these ponds he has left three or four small islands, with beautiful clumps of trees—on their margin are picturesque and agreeable walks. He then took me to show me his ice house, which is made after the cheap and plain American plan—he says that in this country they make their ice-houses very expensively, and that they do not keep the ice nearly so well as our * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Thursday—This morning we have been to visit poor Somerville's tomb—it is very neat and appropriate—I will describe it particularly when we meet—we also visited the two orphan or poor schools, which are supported on the estate by the Lafayette family—one for boys, the other for girls. The children and teachers all appeared delighted at seeing Mr. G. Washington Lafayette: as soon as we were seated, one of the little girls stood up and repeated some very affecting French lines, thanking him for his benevolence in rescuing them from want and wretchedness; he kissed the little girl on both cheeks, when half a dozen little ones, as if jealous, came up and held their faces for the same honor. You cannot easily believe how much the whole family is beloved, and how much they do for the poor—their situation in this respect is enviable.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber presents his acknowledgements to his customers and the public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and respectfully solicits its continuance. His stock at present consists of a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, principally of his own manufacture, and will be sold low for cash. Amongst which are gentlemen's fine copper toed boots for $2 50; ladies' everlasting slippers, for 87½ to $1 25, with a good assortment of children, Misses and boys' boots and shoes.

Shoes of any description, made to measure, and warranted good.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
No. 8 North Sixth street.
april 3—tf

Factory Prices.

FRANCISVILLE GLASS COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,

J. S. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 161 Chesnut Street.

James Gowen's Wine Store,

No. 69 South Third Street, corner of Dock st.

AT this establishment may always be found a large supply of the *purest* Wines for family use, and special purposes, viz:

Old Genuine Madeiras, *free* from impurities.

Pale and Brown Sherries, the first expression of the grape, and free of acids.

Old Port Wines, of descriptions that can always be relied on for medical purposes; such quality as *Physicians* and *Invalids* may use with the greatest confidence.

Also, Pure Lisbon, L. P. Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and other *family* and *table* Wines, at *very moderate prices*. From the opportunities J. GOWEN has, and the pains he takes in procuring *genuine* Wines, he takes leave to recommend his establishment to the attention of those who value *pure, unadulterated* Wines. Apply as above. july 17—tf

Notice.

WANTED immediately, two good Moulders and one Pattern Maker—apply to

ALFRED JENKS, Bridesburg.
aug 28—6t*

Mr. William E. Ashton's

INSTITUTION for YOUNG LADIES, No. 149 Chesnut street.

Mr. William E. Ashton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the duties of his Seminary will be resumed on Wednesday, the 1st of September next.

He also tenders his most grateful acknowledgements for the favours he has already received, and assures his patronat that no attention shall be wanting to secure their future encouragement. His pupils will be instructed by the most eminent Professors in all the branches that constitute a polite and ornamental education.

N. B. Hours of instruction, from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 1, P. M. The afternoon will be devoted to the pursuit of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French and Spanish Languages; to Music and Drawing, and other ornamental parts of female education.

Mr. Daniel B. Ashton will conduct the preparatory department in a room convenient to the Seminary, on moderate terms. aug 28—2t

WANTED,

TWO APPRENTICES to the Oak Coopering business, from 14 to 16 years of age. Apply to

JAMES LOUGHEAD,
At the Crooked Billet Wharf, at the foot of the first alley above Chesnut street. aug 28—6t

ADAM H. CANFIELD & CO.

HAVE BEEN LUCKY.

COMBINATION 16, 27, 42, capital of $2000, sold and paid last week, who sold, a short time since,

38 41 44	$50,000
1 10 34	15,000
5 29 31	6000
19 18 42	6000

Our splendid Union Canal, No. 18, draws on Saturday, the 11th September.

CAPITAL PRIZES.

1	$20,000
50	1,000
20	600
12	500
51	300
51	200
53	100
204	50

Price of Tickets only $10, halves 5, quarters 2 50, eighths 1 25.

This is a grand scheme; the 1st and 2d drawn Nos give $3500, the 3d and 4th 200, and the 5th and 6th 100

Be particular and apply at

N. CANFIELD & CO'S,
No. 22 South Third street.
Congress Hall is directly opposite. aug 28—2t

Young Ladies' Seminary,

BANK STREET.

GRATEFUL for past favours and encouragement, Mr. and Miss ANDERSON respectfully inform their friends and the public, that the duties of their institution will be resumed on Monday, the 20th instant. The spacious and elegant school room will be open the previous week, for the accommodation of those who wish to see the establishment, and acquaint themselves with the advantages which it offers.

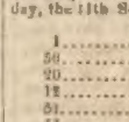
The Course of Studies will embrace Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, the Orthography, Grammar, and Synonimy of the English Language; Composition, Rhetoric, with exercises in Analytical and Critical Reading, Letter writing, Book keeping, Astronomy and Philosophy.

TERMS, Five Dollars per quarter of twelve weeks, and no extra charge, except for fuel.

Any further information that may be desired will be given at the room, in BANK, below Market street, where parents and others interested are invited to call.

N. B. An early arrangement of classes being desirable, it is requested that pupils for the ensuing quarter should be entered as near the commencement as possible. aug 21—3t*

Strayed Away,



A bay mare and colt, on Monday, 16th of August. The mare has a white heart on her forehead with a streak of white down to her nose, two white feet, one before and one behind, long switch tail, about 14 hands high, or more; eight years old last spring, long black mane, and well shod. The colt three months old, yellowish orange, reddish mane, heart in the forehead and streak on the nose like the mare. Whoever will return the said mare and colt to the subscriber, No. 343 Race street, below Tenth, shall be suitably rewarded and charges paid.

aug. 21—3t* DANIEL HUHN, Sen.

ADAMS'

Patent Swell'd Beam Windlass Bedstead,

FOR SALE, at the corner of Third and Walnut street. The advantages of the Swelled Beam Bedstead are as follows:—First, its extreme simplicity is such that it cannot be put up wrong, any person may put it up or take it down without difficulty. Second it has neither screw or lacing, and may be put up or taken down in one minute; can be saved at a fire as easily as any other piece of furniture. Third, its great advantage is the luxury of a sacking as tight as a drum head which is rendered elastick and crowning by the Swelled Beam. This foundation of tranquility and repose, this illustration of neatness, taste and economy, may be seen at all hours of the day, as above.

aug 21—6m* JOHN HANCOCK & CO.

SEMINARY,

Corner of Pine street and Green's Court, between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

Third Story.

AUGUSTINE LUDINGTON intends to resume the duties of his SEMINARY on Monday next, 23d August.

It is with emotions of the most lively sensibility that he acknowledges the many obligations of gratitude he is under for the liberal and highly respectable patronage received, and he is determined that no exertions, *on his part*, shall be wanting to insure its continuance. By an early application seats may be obtained *for a few* additional pupils, who will be *carefully, thoroughly* and *systematically* instructed, in the various branches of an accomplished education. French and Spanish Languages by able professors.

EVENING SCHOOL.

Will commence on the first Monday in October.
aug 21—tf

Jefferson Medical College.

THE Lectures in the Medical Department of JEFFERSON COLLEGE will commence on the first Monday of November next, and continue until the first of March ensuing. The following is the order of the Faculty, viz:

Samuel McClellan, M. D. on Anatomy.
John Eberle, M. D. on Materia Medica and Obstetrics.
Daniel Drake, M. D. on the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
George McClellan, M. D. on Surgery.
Jacob Green, M. D. on Chemistry.
B. Rush Rhees, M. D. on Medical Jurisprudence and Diseases of Women and Children.

SAMUEL McCLELLAN, Dean.
aug 28—tf

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. Lemont Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Felling Axes; Chisels; Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at

LESLEY & MEREDITH'S
Hardware Store, No. 244 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 19—tf

G. W. FARR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS removed from 249 Market street, to No. 15 South Third street, a few doors below Market street, and has received, with the late fashions, a handsome assortment of blue, black and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy silk Velvets, Valencia, Toilinet, Marseilles, English and French Silk Vestings, which will be made to order in 12 hours notice. Medical students and strangers visiting the city, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods.

N. B. Linen Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves Cravats, &c. feb. 20—tf

FLINT WARE.

Specimens of which, in the form of Pitchers, may be seen upon the sideboards of the most fashionable citizens of this city, New York and Baltimore. Agent for this city,

J. S. RUSSELL,
july 17— No. 161 Chesnut street.

John Ashmore,

OF Lancaster Road, Blockley Township, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a store, No. 82 North Sixth street, near Cherry street, where he will take in all kinds of grinding and polishing, and old files to recut, which he will do on most reasonable terms and at short notice, having a dearborn going to the Mill on Lancaster Road, three miles from the bridge, every day.

A good assortment of table Knives, forks, razors penknives, scissors, and steel brass plated squares which he can warrant for use and will sell cheap.

july 3—3m

SHOE MANUFACTORY.

N. KIMBALL, No. 89 North Third street, third door above Cherry street, Manufacturer of Ladies, Misses, and children's fashionable and common boots and shoes for city and country wear, to order or measure.

Also on hand, a general assortment of men and boy's fine and common boots and shoes, gum-elastic overshoes, paint lasts, trunks, shoe blacking, varnish &c. Wholesale and Retail, low for cash. june 5—3m

SALE OF THE

Wabash & Erie Canal Lands,

In Indiana, on a credit of 1 years.

BY authority of an act of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, approved January 26th, 1830, the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in tracts of 80 acres, or in fractional sections, as the Public Lands are sold, on the *first Monday in October next*, at the town of LOGANSPORT, in the county of Cass a portion of the Lands granted to the state of Indiana, by the act of Congress, of March 2d, 1827, "*to aid in constructing a Canal, to connect at navigable points the waters of the Wabash river, with those of Lake Erie*," and which have been designated and set apart for that purpose, by Commissioners appointed on the part of the state of Indiana, by and with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the approbation of the President of the United States.

The part which will be offered for sale, includes sections and fractional sections in the following townships and ranges, viz: Nos. 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 24, in Township No. 24, North of Range No. 3, West 2d principal Meridian, 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 25, R. 3 W. 13, 24, 25, 36, T. 26, R. 3 W. 5, 8, T. 24, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 32, T. 25, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 26, R. 2 W. 25, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 2 W. 3, 5, 8, T. 25, R. 1 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 26, R. 1 W. 1, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 35, T. 27, R. 1 W. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, T. 26 R. 1 East of the 2d principal Meridian, 3, 5, 8, 10, 17, 18, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 1 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 2 East. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 36, T. 27, R. 3 E. 31, 36, T. 28, R. 3 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 4 E. 32, 34, T. 28, R. 4 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 5 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 5 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15 T. 27, R. 6 E. 13, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 6 E. 1, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 7 E. 1, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 7 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, T. 28, R. 8 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 8 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 28, R. 10 E. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 29, R. 10 E. 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, T. 30, R. 10 E. 1, 5, T. 29, R. 11 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 30, R. 11 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 29, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 11 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, T. 29, R. 13 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 13 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 30, R. 14 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 14 E. 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 32, R. 14, E. 3, 5, 8, T. 30, R. 15 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 31, R. 15 E. 20, 29, 32, 34, T. 32, R. 15 E. except a small portion of some of the sections which were sold by the General Government, previous to the passage of the act of the 2d March, 1827, and also a few tracts selected for lock sites, stone quarries, &c. The sales will continue from day to day, until all the tracts shall have been offered, and no sale made for a less price per acre than is required for Congress lands. The purchaser will have 8 at his option to make full payment, and receive a patent for the tract purchased; or, by payment of one-fourth of the purchase money, at the time of the sale, and the interest at six per cent. annually, in advance, a credit will be given by the state of seventeen years, from the first Monday of October next, for the residue.

The Erie and Wabash Canal, on or within 5 miles of which these lands are situated, is located 128 miles in the state of Indiana, in the valleys of the Wabash and Maumee rivers, which for fertility of soil, abundance of limestone, springs, good timber lots seperated occasionally with small prairie, navigable rivers, and water privileges, (independent of the Canal,) is decidedly amongst the finest portions of the Western Country. The greatest part of the lands in the Canal Donation, is of the richest quality, in a healthy country, well adapted for Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing purposes, and is daily increasing in value from the rapidity of emigration to the lands adjoining, which is believed to be unprecedented, hitherto, in this state, and which must recommend this sale as particularly worthy the attention and interest of the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and Capitalist.

D. BURR,
J. VIGUS,
SAML. LEWIS, } Commissioners.

Office of Board Com'rs. of the Wabash and Erie Canal Treaty Ground, Indiana, May 19th, 1830.
june 26—3m

Northern Liberty Brush Manufactory,

NO 306 North Second street, opposite William Mettler's Hotel, Philadelphia. The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Machinery Brushes at the most reduced prices. He returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favours; and he hopes his moderate prices, the quality of the articles and strict attention to all orders, will ensure him a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed by the public.

july 3—ly THOMAS R. BAIRD.

PATENT FLY-NET,

FOR CARRIAGE, GIG, OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent granted by the President of the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale at his Coach-Lace, Fringe, and Military Store in this City. The above improved Patent Fly Net is manufactured of various colours to suit either Pleted, Brass or Japan mounted Harness, and which for beauty durability, and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public.

Apply to HENRY KORN,
april 10—6m No. 22 South Third street.

Christian Keppert, vs. Ann Horner, late Ann Stevens, Joseph Stevens Robert Kimber and Nancy his wife, Harry Stevens, and Ann Stevens, Heirs at law of Harry Stevens, dec'd. } Summons in Partition:—Returnable the 2d Monday of September next, to show why whereas the said parties together and undivided, do hold three hundred acres of land, with appurtenances:—situated in Dunkard Township in the county aforesaid.

They the said Ann, Joseph, Robert, Harry and Ann, partition thereof, between them the said parties, according to the laws of this Commonwealth to be made, doth not permit. By the Court,

WM. T. HAYS, Prothonotary.
July 31—6w

DAIRY FARM.

FOR SALE, a first rate Dairy Farm, containing 133 acres, situate in the County of Philadelphia, about 11 miles from the city. It is well watered, has a good proportion of natural meadow and timber, and is in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are of the first class for convenience and durability. To a practical farmer an opportunity is offered which rarely occurs. The Farm will be sold at the low price of $65 per acre. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN STARR, at the Black Bear Tavern, No. 375 Market street.
july 31—6t

ALLEN WARD,

NO. 170 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

CONTINUES to offer the premium, $100, for a superior system of TAILORING, which system need not infringe upon his patent. He also continues with unparalleled patronage, to furnish fashionable Tailors with quarterly publications of the TAILORS' ARCHETYPE, and with PICTURES, PLATES, &c. of each modern improvement in Tailoring. Price $10 per annum. may 27—6m

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Dr. T. White's Tooth Ache Drops,

CELEBRATED for the safe, speedy and effectual cure of Tooth Ache, without injury to the other teeth.

T. W. Dyott, M. L. Gordon, W. Biddle, S. P. Griffits, T. Dugdale, W. Marriott, W. C. Poole, S. Townsend, G. Mellor, S. Townsend, E. Garrigues, E. Needles, Christopher Marshall, John Hart & son, Dr. Mayberg, John Degan, Wm. N. Allen, Elijah Myers.
june 12—tf

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never-failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter, or personally.* nov. 7—1y

MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A MILD and efficient remedy for this fatal disease only and nothing else, called the *Vitæ*, avails in almost all cases; it has already cured or relieved 600 persons from Boston to New Orleans being taken internally and inhaled. It is a mild, fragrant and palatable vegetable preparation, susceptible of many forms to suit the various kinds of consumptions. Price One Dollar for 20 Doses; from 5 to 15 small bottles have effected a complete cure. The PULMIST, or Art to Cure the Consumption, has been published by the Proprietor Dr. RAFINESQUE, Prof. of Medical Botany &c. Price One Dollar. He practices exclusively as a Pulmist in Diseases of the Lungs, curing by a new and very successful method. Ample consultations furnished on medical statements for $10. A Pamphlet given gratis to applicants.

The PULMIST and PULMIST sold by him at No. 87 North Eighth street, above Arch. Also, by Brown, Douglass, Garrigues, Harlan, Rhett, Marshall, Reakirt, Scattergood, Yarnall and other Druggists.
aug 14—tf

DAWSON'S

ALE AND PORTER.

JOHN C. RUHLMAN, 18 FRANKLIN PLACE, informs his friends and the public that he continues to bottle Dawson's Ale and Porter, and a choice assortment of Cider, for home consumption and exportation. may 8—tf

REAL ESTATE.

ALL the Real Estate of JOHN DYER, late of Moreland Township, Philadelphia County, deceased, is now for sale, viz:

No. 1. Containing 100 acres of first quality Land, situate and lying partly in the village of Smithfield, bounded by the Smithfield Turnpike Road, and by lands of Dr. Worthington, Jonathan Wilson, and lands late of Judge Sommer and others. The improvements along the Turnpike Road are, the Mansion House 50 feet by 28, two and a half stories high, Stone Barn 35 feet by 25, Stone Wagon House 25 feet by 20, a fine young Apple Orchard of engrafted fruit; also, a small stone Tenement. And on the lowest part of said Farm are a Stone Dwelling 30 feet by 25, with a Kitchen adjoining; a small Log Barn, with other out buildings; and, together with a young engrafted Apple Orchard of 110 Trees, with a variety of engrafted Cherry and Plumb Trees, &c. A never failing stream of water passes through the above.

The aforesaid Farm is completely calculated for two small farms of about 50 acres each, having necessary buildings and fruit attached to either, and have been occupied as such for a few years past.

No. 2. Containing 53 acres of good Land, situate in Byberry Township, bounded by lands of James Carter, Esq. Jesse Walmsley, Wm. Welton and others, and by the Poquessink Creek. There are on said Farm, a Stone Dwelling 35 feet by 25, two and a half stories high; a Pump and Well of Water near the door; a Frame Barn 40 feet by 30; a young Apple Orchard of engrafted Trees, together with Plumb, Cherry, &c.—About 15 or 20 acres thereof are fine Wood Land. Several never failing streams of water pass through the same.

No. 3. Contains 14 acres of Land, situate in Byberry, bounded by lands of Elizabeth Vansant, Casper Roads, Jonathan Gilford and others. A small tenement is erected thereon. A never failing stream of water runs through it.

No. 4. Contains about 6 acres of Land, bounded by lands of Moses Dupuy and others, 1 of which is good Wood Land, the remainder Plough Land.

No. 5. About 8 acres of good Plough Land, situate in Montgomery County, bounded by lands of James Dyer and others.

No. 6. A Stone Dwelling House 35 feet square, two and a half stories high, situate at the X Roads, in the village of Smithfield, with a Frame Dwelling 25 feet by 35 feet, and together with a Store adjoining, which has been occupied as a Store for several years past.

No. 7. A Lot of one acre, situate in Smithfield, bounded by lands of Thomas Reading and others, with a Frame Barn, and Well of Water thereon.

No. 8. One acre of Land, near the Hooks and Philadelphia County Line, occupied wholly as a quarry of building stone.

No. 9 A Lot of three quarters of an acre, in Smithfield, bounded by James Vansant, with a small Tenement and Well of Water thereon.

No. 10. A Tavern Stand, with 40 acres of good Land, situate in Oxford Township, Warren County, and State of New Jersey, 14 miles from Easton, 2 miles from Belvidere, 3 miles from Oxford Furnace, and 7 miles from Hope.

Any person wishing to purchase may receive every further necessary information, by calling on either of the subscribers; one of which resides in Smithfield aforesaid, and the other in Montgomery County, about 3 miles distant therefrom.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of said John Dyer, deceased, are requested to make payment by the first of September next; and those having demands against said Estate are requested to present their accounts to the subscribers against said day, properly adjusted for settlement.

JOHN CLAYTON, } Executors.
CHARLES DYER, }
July 24—8t*

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH HARTLEY, has removed from No. 284 to 162 South Second street, 3 doors above Spruce street, where he intends to keep a general assortment of Feathers, Feather Beds, Hair, Moss, and Cut and Mattresses; Cot-tail Beds, &c.

Mattresses repaired at the shortest notice.
july 10—3m*

To Shoe-Makers.

THE Subscriber has opened his store, at No. 433 North Second Street, opposite the Market House, (lower side,) where he offers for sale Shoe Findings of the first quality.

Also, a general assortment of Leather, at the lowest prices. E. ELDRIDGE.
aug 7—6m

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS'

WHOLESALE and Retail LEATHER Store No. 29 Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where may be had cheap for cash or satisfactory acceptances, all kinds of FINISHED LEATHER, consisting of

SOLE LEATHER, 1st, 2d, and 3rd qualities,			
UPPER	do.	do.	do.
CALF SKINS,	do.	do.	do.
Harness Leather,	Rag Hides,	Morocco Skins,	
Bridle do.	Lining do.	Lining do.	
Skirting do.	Japan do.	Binding do.	
Chaise Hides,	Buck Skins,	Sheep do.	

N. B. Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call at the above establishment. Orders attended to at the shortest notice.
june 12—3 mos*

800 Reams Straw Paper,

THIS day received and for sale by S. POTTER, No. 23 Minor street. The subscriber having been appointed by Aaron Denman, Esq. Agent for the sale of Straw Paper Manufactured by him, gives notice that he has constantly on hand at mill prices, every description manufactured by that gentleman.
june 26—tf S. POTTER.

CHRIST HEALING THE SICK

JUST published, a beautiful Engraving of "*Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple*," from West's celebrated Painting, accompanied with a suitable description.

For sale at Wm. M. Morgan & Son's Gilding Store, 270 Market street, and at the Saturday Evening Post, 112 Chesnut street. Colored 50 cents—plain 37½ cents. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 2 Franklin Place; Procures Places, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farm